MONDAY, *June* 27. 1768. [NUMB. 1709.]

# The BOSTON Evening-Post.

*Containing the freshest & most important Advices, Foreign and Domestick.*

## *The* CENTINEL. No. IX.

THE abuse of power, has in all ages, furnished the most copious fund of materials both to the moralist, and to the historian, and has ever given the greatest preplexity to the legislator. Private persons doubtless affect the publick weal by their vices and by their crimes; but standing singly and alone, their trangressions are easily corrected. Whereas those who by the advantage of birth, fortune, office, or superior abilities are enabled to influence others, and to direct the public views and councils, are not without difficulty and address kept within the bounds of law and justice. The passions and prejudices of men are constantly leading them into one mistake or another; and the remonstrance of reason & duty alone, are but feeble restraints. In order therefore to curb the licentiousness of leading men, it hath been found expedient so to distribute the powers of government among the different orders of which the community is composed, as to excite, & employ those of one rank and interest, to correct the irregularities of another.

Although this may seem to lay a foundation for constant debate and faction, yet even this is a small inconvenience compared to the galling and oppressive yoke of absolute monarchy; or even the jealous severity of an aristocratic senate. But the common disadvantages of the mixed forms of government will be found neither very considerable nor lasting, in case the distribution of power is made with judgment. The old Roman policy was deficient in this respect. The patrician and plebeian orders in that republic, wanted a third estate to moderate between them; which defect the King in the British constitution admirably supplies; whilst our popular branch, acting by representatives, their assemblies are more deliberate, and less factious, than at Rome, where the people appeared in person.

The circumstances of the British colonies, just rising out of the difficulties of an infant state, do not admit of such a regular distribution of power. To forward the full settlement of a new country, such a division, and diffusion of the lands is necessary, as shall leave the profits wholly in the hands of those who cultivate them. Hence our laws for making partitions of real estates among all the children of the family; and for the ready sale of lands to satisfy debts, equitable in themselves, are even political in such a country as this; but they render the rise and establishment of an upper rank among us, difficult, if not impracticable.

In this state of things, it behoves the people of North-America, to consider fully what political consequences and effects the introduction of diocesan bishops among them may produce By Dr. Chandler's account of them, as smooth as he writes, we find they are not to be meer voluntary bishops, such as the Moravian church has, but prelates commissioned by his Majesty, as supreme head of the church, and authorised by the nation, as branching from the ecclesiastical establishment in England. Nor are these American bishops to be suffered to tarnish the splendor of their brethren at home, by being left to the precarious maintainance of the episcopalians here; as was the case in the primitive times of the christian church. But thousands of pounds sterl. have been laying up and accumulating at interest, for above half a century past, as a fund for supporting one or two of them.* Besides this, it is intimated that many persons in England, stand ready to contribute to this use, as soon as the scheme shall be put in execution. Hereafter, great matters may be expected from the crown lands, which it is proposed to set apart for the benefit of the American hierarchy; but till the further settlement and improvement of the colonies, shall raise these to a proper value, "*the general tax on the country*," which Dr. Chandler speaks of, page 107, may supply all deficiencies.

This scheme of the episcopal missionaries & their patrons, the society for the propagating the gospel, whatever they intend by it, would be likely to have great influence on civil government & public liberty; and therefore, whether we consider the thing itself, or the method taken to obtain it, our most serious attention cannot but be awakened on this occasion.

In their zeal for their hierarchy, these gentlemen, possibly, have not considered what they are about, in this view. Or if any of them have glanced so much beside their own concernments, as to have perceived the obvious effects of their proposal on political affairs, they may have reconciled to themselves the pursuit of so dangerous a measure, by the prospect of the spiritual advantage they expect will flow from it.

For my part, I have often esteemed it a great advantage to the northern colonies, that their clergy have very little weight in government. This is owing to the moderate salaries paid them; to their debates and divisions about the modes and circumstantials of religion; and to the want of general connection among themselves, & with the churches established in Britain. By their dissentions, we are secured from the usurpations and encroachments they might otherwise make as a body; for one denomination carefully watches another, and sounds the alarm on occasion of any schemes that may be devised to the prejudice of the public. This also keeps up a spirit of free enquiry, and prevents the ill effects of a fond superstitious credulity.

But here is a measure proposed, that directly tends to form and combine this order of men into a regular and powerful band; and to put them under the direction of superior officers, invested with great powers over the rest. It is also calculated to connect them by uniformity, establishment and interest with the church established in England.

It was formerly proposed that the clergy, on account of their wealth and influence, should be considered as a fourth estate in parliament, but this happily did not take place ‡ Among us, they must be much more than a separate estate; they can have no equals in the colonies. Whilst for civil government the British dominions on the continent are already divided into seventeen provinces, the episcopal clergy (who may before long, by proper management, and the aid of acts of parliament, be augmented to three or four thousand in number) will be collected and disciplined under twenty or more bishops, and a primate appointed from home. What restraint or check will there be on the views and schemes of a body so well compacted, so weighty, so well established by statute, and so well allied to powerful hierarchies in Europe. Without an order of nobility to stand on equal footing with the prelates; without courts of common law, of jurisdiction extensive enough to issue prohibitions and correct the proceedings of the arch-bishop and his suffragans, when they exceed their proper limits; as the spiritual courts of England frequently do; without a general assembly of the colonies, or other association for civil purposes, in what circumstances must the laity be to guard themselves against the ambitious designs of the spiritual power? In short they must lie intirely at the mercy and moderation of the clergy: And what these are, let Spain, let Italy, let the history of England, in the papal times, and even since the reformation, under the government of the house of *Stuart*, picture out to the reader.§ Men in all ages and of every character are much the same in regard to the abuse of power; and their conduct, when they get above controul, loudly proclaims the necessity of attending to the proper distribution of it in every free government, that would preserve its constitution.

* *Dr. Chandler from recollection instances in six gifts or legacies, some of them of 50 years standing, which amount to £. 4500 sterling; doubtless there are many small ones. These having been at interest, must now make a very considerable fund; of which about £. 826 only appear to have been expended for a house at Burlington. See appeal, pages 108 & 50.*

‡ Gilbert, *on the Exch.* 48.

§ "*It hath been a great mistake among us, that "the popish religion is the only one, of all christian "sects, proper to introduce and establish slavery.— "Other religions have succeeded as effectual as ever "popery did.*" *Lord* Molesworth's *account of* Denmark: *He instances in that kingdom: yet he observes super-intendants or bishops there, have no temporalities; nor any power over the other clergy; being only* primi inter pares, *first among equals.*

The Mineral Spring and Bath at *Newtown*, are now ready for Use, the great Benefit received from it last Year, by Numbers, is so well known, as to sufficiently recommend it; constant Attendance is given at all Hours by W. PARK.

*N. B.* Any Person inclining to board near the Spring, will find good Accommodations at said Park's or in the Neighbourhood.

## Boston, June 27. 1768.

*The following is a Copy of a Letter communicated to the Assembly of the Colony of Rhode-Island, on Saturday last night, by the Governor of that Colony.*

*Circular* No. 5.

WHITEHALL, *April* 21. 1768.

*Gentlemen,*

I Have his Majesty's Commands to transmit to you the incloted Copy of a Letter from the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Colony of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, addressed by Order of that House to the Speaker of the Assembly of each Colony upon the Continent of *North America*. As his Majesty considers this Measure to be of a most dangerous and factious Tendency, calculated to enflame the Minds of his good Subjects in the Colonies; to promote an unwarrantable Combination, and to excite and encourage an open Opposition to & Denial of the Authority of Parliament, and to subvert the true Principles of the Constitution —It is his Majesty's Pleasure that you should, immediately, upon the Receipt hereof, exert your utmost influence to defeat this flagitious Attempt to disturb the public Peace, by prevailing upon the Assembly of your Province to take no Notice of it, which will be treating it with the Contempt is deserves.

The repeated Proofs which have been given by the Assembly of *Rhode-Island* of their Reverence & Respect for the Laws, and of their faithful Attachments to the Constitution, leave little room in his Majesty's Breast to doubt of their shewing a proper Resentment of this unjustifiable Attempt to revive those Distractions which have opperated so fully to the Prejudice of this Kingdom and the Colonies: And accordingly his Majesty has the fullest Confidence in their Affection, and expects they will give him the strongest Proofs of them on this and every other Occasion.

I am with great Truth and Regard,
Gentlemen, your most obedient
humble Servant,
*HILLSBOROUGH.*

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*The following is the Letter referred to in the above, viz.*

*Copy of a Letter written by the Hon. the House of Representatives, in the last Session of the General Assembly, and sent to the respective Assemblies on the Continent.*

Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, *Feb.* 11. 1768.

*To the Honorable the Speaker of the Hon. House of Representatives of the Province of ——*

*SIR,*

THE House of Representatives of this Province, have taken into their serious consideration, the great difficulties that must accrue to themselves and their constituents, by the operation of the several acts of parliament imposing duties and taxes on the American colonies.

As it is a subject in which every colony is deeply interested, they have no reason to doubt but your house is duly impress'd with its importance; and that such constitutional measures will be come into as are proper. It seems to be necessary, that all possible care should be taken that the representations of the several assemblies, upon so delicate a point, should harmonize with each other: The house therefore hope that this letter will be candidly considered in no other light than as expressing a disposition freely to communicate their mind to a sister colony, upon a common concern in the same manner as they would be glad to receive the sentiments of your or any other House of assembly on the continent.

The House have humbly represented to the ministry, their own sentiments: That his Majesty's high court of parliament is the supreme legislative power over the whole empire: That in all free states the constitution is fixed: and as the supreme legislative derives its power and authority from the constitution, it cannot over-leap the bounds of it, without destroying its own foundation: That the constitution ascertains and limits both sovereignty and allegiance; and therefore his Majesty's American subjects who acknowledge themselves bound by the ties of allegiance, have an equitable claim to the full enjoyment of the fundamental rules of the British constitution: That it is an essential unalterable right in nature, ingrafted into the British constitution, as a fundamental law, and ever held sacred and irrevocable by the subjects within the realm, that what

|| Vide Page 145 & Continued Page 169 | See Circular Letter page 43

what a man hath honeſtly acquired, is abſolutely his own, which he may freely give, but cannot be taken from him without his conſent: That the American ſubjects may therefore, excluſive of any conſideration of charter rights, with a decent firmneſs adapted to the character of free men and ſubjects aſſert this natural conſtitutional right.

It is moreover their humble opinion, which they expreſs with the greateſt deference to the wiſdom of the parliament; that the acts made there, impoſing duties on the people of this province with the ſole and expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, are infringements of their natural & conſtitutional rights; becauſe, as they are not repreſented in the Britiſh parliament, his Majeſty's commons in Britain, by thoſe acts, grant their property without their conſent.

This houſe further are of opinion, that their conſtituents, conſidering their local circumſtances, cannot by any poſſibility, be repreſented in the parliament; and that it will for ever be impracticable that they ſhould be equally repreſented there, and conſequently not at all; being ſeperated by an ocean of a thouſand leagues: that his Majeſty's royal predeceſſors, for this reaſon, were graciouſly pleaſed to form a ſubordinate legiſlative here, that their ſubjects might enjoy the unalienable right of a repreſentation. Alſo that conſidering the utter impracticability of their ever being fully and equally repreſented in parliament, and the great expence that muſt unavoidably attend even a partial repreſentation there, this houſe think, that a taxation of their conſtituents, even without their conſent, grievous as it is, would be preferable to any repeſentation that could be admitted for them there.

Upon theſe principles, and alſo conſidering that were the right in the parliament ever ſo clear, yet for obvious reaſons, it would be beyond the rule of equity, that their conſtituents ſhould be taxed on the manufactures of Great-Britain here, in addition to the duties they pay for them in England, and other advantages ariſing to Great-Britain from the acts of trade: this houſe have preferred a humble, dutiful and loyal petition to our moſt gracious Sovereign, and made ſuch repreſentation to his Majeſty's miniſters, as they apprehended would tend to obtain redreſs.

They have alſo ſubmitted to conſideration, whether any people can be ſaid to enjoy any degree of freedom, if the crown, in addition to its undoubted authority, of conſtituting a governor, ſhould appoint him ſuch a ſtipend as it ſhall judge proper, without the conſent of the people, and at their expence: and whether, while the judges of the land, and other civil officers, hold not their commiſſions during good behaviour, their having ſalaries appointed for them by the crown, independent of the people, hath not a tendency to ſubvert the principles of equity, and endanger the happineſs and ſecurity of the ſubjects.

In addition to theſe meaſures, the houſe have wrote a letter to their agent Mr. DeBerdt, the ſentiments of which he is directed to lay before the miniſtry; wherein they take notice of the hardſhip of the act for preventing munity and deſertion, which requires the governor and council to provide enumerated articles for the King's marching troops, and the people to pay the expence: and alſo the commiſſion of the gentlemen appointed commiſſioners of the cuſtoms to reſide in America, which authoriſes them to make as many appointments as they think fit, and to pay the appointees what ſums they pleaſe, for whoſe malconduct they are not accountable—From whence it may happen that officers of the crown may be multiplied to ſuch a degree as to become dangerous to the liberty of the people, by virtue of a commiſſion which doth not appear to this houſe to derive any ſuch advantages to trade, as many have been led to expect.

Theſe are the ſentiments and proceedings of this houſe; and as they have too much reaſon to believe that the enemies of the colonies have repreſented them to his Majeſty's miniſters and the parliament, as factious, diſloyal, & having a diſpoſition to make themſelves independent of the mother country, they have taken occaſion in the moſt humble terms, to aſſure his Majeſty, and his miniſters, that with regard to the people of this province, and as they doubt not of all the colonies, the charge is unjuſt.

The houſe is fully ſatisfied that your aſſembly is too generous & enlarged in ſentiment, to believe, that this letter proceeds from an ambition of taking the lead, or dictating to the other aſſemblies; they freely ſubmit their opinion to the judgment of others, and ſhall take it kind in your houſe, to point out to them any thing further which may be thought neceſſary.

This houſe cannot conclude, without expreſſing their firm confidence in the King, our common head and father, that the united & dutiful ſupplications of his diſtreſs'd American ſubjects, will meet with his royal and favourable acceptance.

Signed by the Speaker. †

TO BE SOLD

A Piece of Land in the Common, a little below Major *Hancock*'s, 80 Feet front to the Common, 130 Feet to a Street to the Southward. Enquire of NATHANIEL BALSTON, Eſq;

*We have the Pleaſure to inform our Readers; that the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the preſent Seſſion of the General Aſſembly, have received very agreeable Letters from diverſe Houſes of Repreſentatives, &c. of the other Colonies, in anſwer to the preceeding Circular Letter of the late Houſe, of the 11th of February laſt, of which the following are Copies of thoſe from* Virginia, New-Jerſey *and* Connecticut, *viz.*

To the Honorable the Speaker of the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay.*

*Virginia, May* 9. 1768.

*SIR,*

THE Houſe of Burgeſſes of this Colony proceeded very ſoon after they met to the conſideration of your important Letter of the 11th of February 1768, written in the name and by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of your Province; and I have received their particular direction to deſire you to inform that honorable Houſe, that they applaud them for their attention to American liberty, and that the ſteps they have taken thereon, will convince them of their opinion of the fatal tendency of the acts of parliament complain'd of, and of their fixed reſolution to concur with the other colonies in their application for redreſs.

After the moſt deliberate conſultation, they tho't it their duty to repreſent to the Parliament of Great Britain, that they are truly ſenſible of the happineſs and ſecurity they derive from their connexions with and dependance on Great Britain, and are under the greateſt concern that any unlucky incident ſhould interrupt that ſalutary harmony, which they wiſh ever to ſubſiſt. They lament that the remoteneſs of their ſituation often expoſes them to ſuch miſrepreſentations, as are apt to involve them in cenſures of diſloyalty to their Sovereign, and the want of a proper reſpect to the Britiſh parliament; whereas they have indulged themſelves in the agreeable perſuaſion, that they ought to be conſidered as inferior to none of their fellow-ſubjects in loyalty & affection.

That they do not affect an independency of their parent kingdom, the proſperity of which they are bound to the utmoſt of their abilities to promote, but chearfully acquieſce in the authority of Parliament to make laws for preſerving a neceſſary dependance, and for regulating the trade of the colonies. Yet they cannot conceive, and humbly inſiſt, it is not eſſential to ſupport a proper relation between a mother country & colonies tranſplanted from her, that ſhe ſhou'd have a right to raiſe money from them without their conſent, and preſume they do not aſpire to more than the natural rights of Britiſh ſubjects, when they aſſert, that no power on earth has a right to impoſe taxes on the people, or take the ſmalleſt portion of their property, without their conſent, given by their Repreſentatives in Parliament. This has ever been conſidered as the chief pillar of the conſtitution; without this ſupport no man can be ſaid to have the leaſt ſhadow of liberty, ſince they can have no property in that, which another can by right take from them when he pleaſes, without their conſent.

That their anceſtors brought over with them intire, and tranſmitted to their deſcendants, the natural and conſtitutional rights they had enjoyed in their native country; and the firſt principles of the Britiſh conſtitution were early engrafted into the conſtitution of the colonies. Hence a legiſlative authority, ever eſſential in all free ſtates, was derived, and aſſimilated as nearly as might be to that in England; the executive power and the right of aſſenting or diſſenting to all laws reſerved to the Crown, and the privilege of chooſing their own repreſentatives continued to the people, and confirm'd to them by repeated and expreſs ſtipulations. The government thus eſtabliſhed, they enjoyed the fruits of their own labour with a ſerenity which liberty only can impart. Upon preſſing occaſions they applied to his Majeſty for relief, and gratefully acknowledge they have frequently received it from their mother country; whenever their aſſiſtance was neceſſary, requiſitions have conſtantly been made from the Crown to the repreſentatives of the people, who have complied with them to the utmoſt extent of their abilities. The ample proviſion made for the ſupport of civil Government, in the reign of King *Charles* the ſecond, and at his requeſt, and the large ſupplies voted during the laſt war, upon requiſitions from his Majeſty and his royal grandfather, afford early and late inſtances of the diſpoſitions of the aſſemblies of this colony, and are ſufficient proofs that the Parliament of Great-Britain did not, 'till lately, aſſume a power of impoſing taxes on the people, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue.

To ſay that the Commons of Great-Britain have a right to impoſe internal taxes on the inhabitants of this continent, who are not and cannot be repreſented, is in effect to bid them prepare for a ſtate of ſlavery. What muſt be their ſituation ſhou'd ſuch a right be eſtabliſh'd? The colonies have no conſtitutional check on their liberality in giving away their money, cannot have an opportunity of explaining their grievances, or of pointing out the eaſieſt method of taxation, for their doom will generally be determined before they are acquainted that the ſubject has been agitated in Parliament, and the Commons bear no proportion of the taxes they lay upon them. The notion of a virtual repreſentation, which would render all our rights merely ideal, has been ſo often and ſo clearly refuted, that nothing need be ſaid on that head.

The oppreſſive ſtamp-act confeſſedly impoſed internal taxes, and the late acts of parliament, giving and granting certain duties in the Britiſh colonies, plainly tend to the ſame point. Duties have been impoſed to reſtain the commerce of one part of the Empire that was likely to prove injurious to another, and by this means the welfare of the whole promoted; but duties impoſed on ſuch of the Britiſh exports as are neceſſaries of life, to be paid by the coloniſts on importation, without any view to the intereſts of commerce, but merely to raiſe a revenue, or in other words to compel the coloniſts to part with their money againſt their inclinations, they conceive to be tax internal to all intents and purpoſes. And can it be thought juſt or reaſonable, reſtricted as they are in their trade, confined as they are in their exports, obliged to purchaſe theſe very neceſſaries at the Britiſh market, that they ſhould now be told they ſhall not have them without paying a duty for them?

The act ſuſpending the legiſlative power of New-York, they conſider as ſtill more alarming to the Colonies, tho' it has that ſingle province in view. If the parliament can compel them to furniſh a ſingle article to the troops ſent over, they may, by the ſame rule, oblige them to furniſh cloaths, arms, and every other neceſſary, even the pay of the officers and ſoldiers, a doctrine replete with every miſchief, and utterly ſubverſive of all that's dear and valuable: For what advantage can the people of the colonies derive from their right of chooſing their own Repreſentatives, if thoſe Repreſentatives when choſen, not permitted to exerciſe their own judgments, were under a neceſſity (on pain of being deprived of their legiſlative authority) of inforcing the mandates of a Britiſh Parliament.

This, Sir, is a ſketch of their ſentiments, as they are expreſſed in a Petition to his Majeſty, a Memorial to the right honorable the Lords ſpiritual and temporal, and in a remonſtrance to the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of Great Britain in Parliament aſſembled. In all their proceedings the Council of this Colony have concurred, and have directed their agent, James Abercrombie, Eſq; to join Edward Montague, Eſq; the agent for this Colony, in applying for redreſs of the grievances they ſo juſtly complain of. Copies were delivered to the Preſident of the Council, now Commander in Chief, who is deſired to tranſmit them to the Secretary of State appointed by his Majeſty to manage the affairs of North America, and Mr. Montague is enjoined to conſult the Agents of the other Colonies, and to cooperate with them in every meaſure that ſhall be thought neceſſary to be taken on this critical point.

They truſt they have expreſſed themſelves with a firmneſs that becomes freemen pleading for eſſential rights, and with a decency that will take off every imputation of faction or diſloyalty. They repoſe entire confidence in his Majeſty, who is ever attentive to the complaints of his ſubjects, and is ever ready to relieve their diſtreſs; and they are not without hopes that the Colonies united in a decent and regular oppoſition, may prevail on a new Houſe of Commons to put a ſtop to meaſures ſo directly repugnant to the intereſts both of the Mother country and her Colonies.

In the name and by order of the Houſe of Burgeſſes.

I am, with the greateſt reſpect,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

PEYTON RANDOLPH, Speaker.

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Colony of *New-Jerſey, May* 9. 1768.

*SIR,*

AS ſoon as the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Colony met, which was on the 12th of April, I laid your Letter of the 11th of February before them. *

Senſible that the law you complain of, is a ſubject in which every Colony is intereſted, the Houſe of Repreſentatives readily perceived the neceſſity of an immediate application to the King, and that it ſhould correſpond with thoſe of the other Colonies; but as they have not had an opportunity of knowing the ſentiments of any other Colony, but that of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, they have endeavored to conform themſelves to the mode adopted by you.

They have therefore given inſtructions to their Agent and enjoined his attention to the ſubject of their Petition.

The freedom with which the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay have communicated their ſentiments upon a matter of ſo great concern to all the Colonies, hath been received by this Houſe, with that candor, the ſpirit and deſign of your letter merits—And at the ſame time, that they acknowledge themſelves obliged to you for communicating your ſentiments to them, they have directed me to aſſure you, that they are deſirous to keep up

† Vide the Circular Letter, ſee the 1st Column of this Page. ‡ Vide Page 748 Vol 1.

¶ Vide the Circular Letter page 43, and the references * The Molaſſ. Act, pa. 9, Glaſs. pa. 735, Vol. 1

vid the Stamp Act pa. 53 Vol. 1.

Vid the Billeting act. pa. 274. Vol. 2.

N. vid in Index For petitions. &c.

a correſpondence with you, and to unite with the Colonies, if neceſſary, in further ſupplications to his Majeſty, to relieve his diſtreſſed American ſubjects.

In the name and by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

CORTLAND SKINNER, Speaker.

Colony of *Connecticut*, 11th *June* 1768.

SIR,

BY Order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Colony, I am to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 11th February laſt, communicating the Senſe which the Repreſentative Body of your Province have of the great Difficulties to which they and their conſtituents muſt be ſubjected by the operation of the ſeveral acts of the Britiſh parliament by you refer'd to, and the meaſures they have gone into for obtaining redreſs of thoſe grievances.

Your letter was laid before this houſe of repreſentatives early in the ſeſſion which is now juſt cloſed. They conſider the ſaid acts of parliament in their nature, tendency and operation as matters of ſerious concern and very intereſting importance to this and all the Engliſh American Colonies, and are of opinion that no conſtitutional meaſures proper for obtaining relief ought to be neglected by any, and that it is of importance their meaſures for that end ſhould harmonize with each other, as their ſucceſs may in a great degree depend on their union in ſentiment and practice, on this critical and intereſting occaſion.

The Houſe therefore very kindly accepted your letter, and are perſuaded from the importance of the cauſe, the laudable zeal, and the generous exertions of the province of the Maſſachuſets-Bay, from time to time, in favor of her conſtitutional freedom, that it proceeded only from a hearty concern for the juſt rights, the common intereſt and welfare of theſe Colonies.

This Houſe are deſirous ever to cultivate the ſtricteſt friendſhip and harmony with the neighbouring Colonies, and with none more than your's, and will be always ready to receive with the utmoſt candor their opinion in any matters of general concern, and equally willing on all proper occaſions to communicate their own ſentiments on any ſubject of our common welfare, in full confidence they would meet with the ſame friendly and candid acceptance.

This Houſe have alſo taken into their ſerious conſideration the operation of the ſaid acts of parliament, and are deeply ſenſible that this, in common with her Siſter Colonies, muſt thereby be involved in great difficulties, which are perhaps a prelude to ſtill greater, and have purſued meaſures for obtaining redreſs ſimilar to thoſe adopted by the Houſe of Repreſentatives of your province.

We cannot but entertain, with you, the ſtrongeſt confidence in the King's royal clemency, juſtice and goodneſs, that the united, dutiful ſupplications of his faithful, diſtreſſed ſubjects in America, will meet with a kind and gracious acceptance.

In the name and by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, I am, Sir, with great eſteem and reſpect, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

ZEBULON WEST, Speaker.

## Boſton, June 27. 1768.

His Excellency the Governor of this Province, on Tueſday laſt, ordered a Meſſage to be deliver'd to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, requiring them in his Majeſty's Name to Reſcind a Reſolution of the laſt Houſe, on which their circular Letter to the other Governments, (which is inſerted in this Day's Paper) was founded—This Meſſage was committed to a large Committee, who on the Day following reported to the Houſe, that it would be of great Uſe to have laid before them a Copy of the King's Inſtruction to the Governor on this Matter, a Copy of the whole of Lord Hillſborough's Letter accompanying the Meſſage, and another Letter from his Lordſhip which the Committee underſtood had been communicated to his Majeſty's Council, and alſo Copies of ſuch Letters as his Excellency had wrote to his Lordſhip on the Subject contained in the Meſſage.—Upon this Report, the Houſe ſent a Meſſage to the Governor, to requeſt of him the aforeſaid Papers.—In Conſequence of which he was pleas'd to ſend them another Meſſage, and the Remainder of Lord Hillſborough's Letter, in which the Governor had poſitive Orders in Caſe of a Refuſal of the Houſe to comply with the Requiſition, to Diſſolve the General Court immediately. The Governor did not chuſe to favor the Houſe with the ſecond Letter from his Lordſhip, nor his own Letters on the Subject; but added in his Meſſage, that if the Houſe ſhould oblige him in Purſuance of his Orders to Diſſolve the Aſſembly, it would not be in his Power to iſſue Precepts for calling a new Aſſembly till his Majeſty's Pleaſure ſhould be further known!—This laſt Meſſage was committed, and a Report is expected this Week.

Letters from North-Carolina, mention that there are great diſturbances in that province, occaſioned by the act of Parliament, prohibiting the iſſue of any more paper currency.

We hear that the Hon. the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, and the other Officers, who had retired on board his Majeſty's Ship Romney, in the late Diſturbance, have ſince diſembarked, and landed at Caſtle William, where a Board was held on Tueſday laſt. The Collector for the Port of Boſton, is alſo at the Caſtle.

Laſt Week a Rattle-Snake was killed at Milton which meaſured 7 Feet in Length, and 12 Inches in Circumference; the largeſt that has been ſeen there for ſome Years paſt.

Laſt Monday between One & Two o'Clock, P.M. a Shock of an Earthquake was felt at Piſcataqua; the Noiſe was loud, but not attended with much ſhaking as uſual: At Londonderry, it is ſaid to have been very conſiderable, and of long duration.

Yeſterday arrived the Gaſpee armed Cutter, Capt. Allen, from New-York, and Capt. Boas, in a Ship from Liſbon.

Laſt Week, a Boat croſſing the Ferry at Almſbury, was overſet, by which Accident one Man and a Horſe were drowned.

Next Wedneſday Night the Moon will be totally eclipſed.—Duration of Total Darkneſs, according to Dr. Ames, 1 Hour, 1 Minute, 31 Seconds.

Capt. Wier, from this Place, is arrived at Quebec.

*Extract of a Letter from* London, *April* 16. 1768.

"Lord Chatham now lives a very retired Life, at his old Seat at Hayes in Kent, and is either unable, or unwilling, or both, to take part in the public affairs.—Lord Townſhend, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, lives jovially with that People, knowing and declaring, that he was ſent among them by accident, and that his reign there will be but ſhort."

☞ Faneuil-Hall Lottery begins Drawing on the 1ſt Day of July next:—A few Tickets may be had of the Printers hereof, if applied for immediately.

☞ *Mr.* Bailey's *Reply to a Piece in our Paper of April 25th, a Number of Advertiſements, &c. muſt be deferred till our next.*——

## New-York, June 20.

The London Papers mention that the laſt advices from Spain were unfavorable, and that it was tho't we were upon the eve of a rupture with that court.——By ſome late accounts from the Streights, the French and Spaniards in that part of the world are very buſy in preparing for WAR; and that ſeveral tranſports with troops have ſailed for the Weſt Indies.—The criſis of many important events ſeems to be near at hand.

Moleſſes at Cape Nichola Mole is twenty-two Sous per Gallon.—The people very ſickly.


JUST IMPORTED,
And to be Sold by
JOHN MEIN,
At the *LONDON* BOOK-STORE, North Side of King-ſtreet, *BOSTON*,
A SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY
Through *FRANCE* and *ITALY*.
By Mr. YORICK.
In Two Volumes. [Price 4ſ8d. ſewed in blue Paper]

On *Thurſday next*, the 30th Inſt.
At THREE o'Clock Afternoon,
At the Auction Room, in Queen-ſtreet,
A Variety of GOODS, among which are, Iriſh Linnens, Callicoes, Luteſtrings, black Sattins, black corded Silk, ſtript Hollands, Kenting Handkerchiefs, Scotch Threads, Dowlaſs, Duroys, Druggets, Breeches Patterns, Mens and Womens fine Cotton Hoſe, Felt Hats, Mens & Womens Saddles, Portmanteaus, Houſings & Holſters, Caſes with 15 Bottles, a Caſk of very good Indigo; alſo a Negro Girl, 13 Years old. J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer*.

*At Private Sale.*
Two Pipes of Sterling Madeira, a Negro Man 40 Years of Age, a Boy of 14, and two Girls about 12 Years of Age, a ſecond-hand Chaiſe and Harneſs, and ſundry Riding Habits, trimm'd with Gold and Silver Lace.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *Samuel Sturgis*, Eſq; deceaſed, are *once more* deſired to make immediate Payment of their reſpective Debts to the Executors of ſaid deceaſed's laſt Will, or they may expect to be *ſued* without further Notice.


*Province of* Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *Court of Vice Admiralty*, } Boſton, *June* 22. 1768.

All Perſons claiming Property in the Sloop *Liberty*, 20 Barrels of Tar, and 200 Barrels of Oil, ſeized on the 10th Day of *June* inſt. by *Joſeph Harriſon*, Eſq; Collector of the Cuſtoms for the Port of *Boſton*, for Breach of the Acts of Trade; are hereby notified to appear (if they ſee fit) at a Court of Vice-Admiralty to be holden at *Boſton*, on Thurſday the 7th Day of *July* next, at nine o'Clock beforenoon, to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why the ſaid Sloop, Tar and Oil, ſhould not be adjudged to remain forfeit Purſuant to an Information filled in ſaid Court for that Purpoſe.

*Per Curiam*, EZEKIEL PRICE, *D. Regr.*


—Public Vendue-Office—North End—
TO-MORROW
Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
By *JOHN GERRISH*,
At his *VENDUE-OFFICE*, NORTH-END,
*A Great Variety of New & ſound Goods, juſt imported, &c.*

Alſo, Second-hand Articles—as *Large Looking-Glaſs*; Feather Beds; ſundry Deſks; 4 or 6 common Bedſteads; 6 or 7 Seamens Cheſts; a Parcel of large Pewter *Soup* Diſhes; an excellent 5 Guinea Silver Watch; Linens of all ſorts for Sheeting; Checks of all ſorts; Variety of printed Cottons, Callicoes; *Wide Sheeting*; Patterns for Breeches—and *very many* more Articles—to be ſeen before the Sale. ☞ The Sale to *begin THIS EVENING (Monday)* & to be *continued*—To-Morrow Evening.
——Vendue-Office—North-End——
JOHN GERRISH.

Robert Duncan
*At his Shop next Door to the* Heart & Crown *in Cornhill*, Boſton, *has imported in the laſt Veſſels from* LONDON,
A general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, which for the Caſh he will ſell without exception (the quality being equal) as low as can be bought out of any Shop or Store in Town,—— Alſo about 500 Barrels of Tar, 20 lb. Roſin, a Quantity of Hog's Fat, and Snake-Root, &c. which will be ſold very low, if applied for immediately.

*Imported in the laſt Ships from* LONDON,
*And to be Sold by*
Suſannah Renken
At her Shop in Fore Street, near the Draw-Bridge, *Boſton*,
Engliſh and India Damask, Paduſoys, Tabbies, Brocades, plain, ſtript & changeable Luteſtring, flower'd & plain Ducapes, ſprigg'd and plain Sattins, Capuchin Silks of all colors, Taffaties & Perſians, rich black Damaſk for Waiſtcoats, Book Muſlins, flower'd & plain Lawns, Cambricks, white Laces, black Bone ditto, Ivory Fans, Leather and Silver mounts, Bone ditto, Silk Shoes and Clogs, Engliſh Ruſſel & Lynn Shoes, Childrens Morocco ditto, Bengals, ſilk, worſted & Leather Gloves and Mitts, Chinces, Callicoes, printed Cottons, Cotton Holland, Check ditto, Furniture Check, Callimancoes, Poplins, Cambletts, Raſſel, worſted, cotton and thread Hoſe, German Serges, Iriſh Linens, Sheeting ditto, Dowlaſs, ſilk & cotton ſtript Damaſks, Ruſſia Linnen, Damaſk & Diaper Table Cloths, Clouting ditto, white Gauze, black ditto, Catgut, French Necklaces, common & Garnet ditto, Sattin Hats and Bonnets, a great Aſſortment of Ribbons, ſilk Handkerchiefs, Linnen & Cotton ditto, Snail Trimming, ſewing Silk, Pound Pins, Threads, Needles, Tapes, Engliſh Worſted, Crewels, Spices of all Sorts, which are to be ſold cheap for Caſh.

Samuel Allyne Otis
Has juſt imported and is determined to ſell at the loweſt Advance, at STORE, No. 5. South Side of the Town Dock, by Wholeſale and Retail.

CHoice *Jamaica* Sugars, by the Hogſhead, Barrel or ſingle Ct.
Cotton-Wool, Pepper,
Pipes, Wool-Cards,
Spices of all Kinds
Bar-Iron and Steel
Cordage, Cod Lines,
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck,
Quart Bottles,
6 by 8 & 7 by 9 Glaſs,
Frying Pans,
Time Glaſſes,
Gun-Powder, Shot,
Twine,
IRiſh Linnens,
Cotton Checks,
¼, ⅞ & yard wide Garlets,
Pins of all Numbers,
Ticklinburg & Oznabrigs
Kilmarnock Caps,
Belladine Sewing Silk,
An Aſſortment Callicoes,
Beſt London Scythes and Sickles,
4d. 10d. & 20d. Nails,
Roll Brimſtone,
Copperas, Allum,
Fine SALT by the Hogſhead or Buſhel.

*N. B.* BOHEA TEA and other Articles at ſaid STORE, very cheap as uſual.


Cuſtom-Houſe Boſton, *June* 25. 1768.

ENTERED-IN.

*Bulkley, Goodſpeed & Higgins from Connecticut; Andrews from Cayenne & St. Euſtatia, Davis and Blake, from Martinico; Parſons, from Guadaloupe; Stone from Philadelphia; Henderſon from Barbados, Cordis from Hiſpaniola; Bradford from St. Martins.*

OUTWARD-BOUND.

*Bulkley & Higgins for Connecticut; Dean for Jamaica; Boſworth & Lamſon for N. Carolina; Orr for Glaſgow; Hall for London; Gorham for Philadelphia.*

CLEARED-OUT.

*Hudſon, Kellam & Payn for No. Carolina; Turner & Purbeck for Newfoundland; Auſtin for Weſt Indies; Johnſon & Whitmarſh for Barbados, Somes for Halifax; Morey for Virginia; Smithwick for Bay Chaleaur & Newfoundland, Bonzher for Quebec, Wood for Honduras.*

|| The Circular Letter pa. 43 ¶ As molaſſes Act pa. 9.—Glaſs Act pa. 735. Vol. 1—Billeting Act page 274. ◊ pa. 157. ∧ vid. his Letter page 837. ∨ vid. pa. 146.

# Martin Brimmer

*Has just imported from LONDON.*

A general Assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, which will be sold cheap at his Shop near the Head of *Seven Star Lane*; among which are Patent Medicines of almost all Kinds, best Salvolatile, Lavender and Hungary Water; also a variety of Smelling Bottles, from 6*d.* to *Two Dollars*, Court Plaister, Velvet Corks, Figs, Raisins, Currants, Spices of all Kinds, Oil, Logwood, Red Wood, Coperas, Allum, Madder, Rosin, &c. &c.

☞ Medicine Sea Boxes, of all Prices, compleated in the best Manner, on a long approved Plan.

*Brought in the Ship* Juno, *from* Bristol, *and to be sold Cheap for Cash, by*

# Constant Freeman,

*At his House in School Street,*

Cheese, Boxes of *Lisbon* Lemons, Loaf Sugar, Boxes of Tin Plates, Manchester Check, Dowlass, Irish Linens, and sundry other Goods, which will be sold either by Wholesale or Retail.—

*Imported in the Ship* London Packet, *Capt.* Calef, *from* London, *and to be sold by*

# Barnabas Clarke

*At his Store in* Treat's *Wharf, near the Market,* Boston, *at the lowest Rates,*

Bohea Tea by the Chest or less Quantity,
Pepper by the Bag, or ditto,
Spices of all Kinds,
Best Durham Mustard by the Box,
Russia, English and Ravens Duck,
Gun-Powder by the Cask.

ALSO, Kippen's Snuff, best French Indigo, Pimento, Ground & Race Ginger, Muscovado Sugars, Philadelphia Flour, Bar Iron, Iron Hoops for Casks. Anchors from 1 C. 2qrs. 0lb to 4 C. 0q 0lb. Wt.

This is to give Notice to the Candidates for their second Degrees this Year, That they attend at the College in this Place, by the thirteenth Day of *July* next; and if any neglect to give their Attendance accordingly, without sufficient Reason therefor, they may not expect their said Degrees this Year. E. Holyoke, Presid.

*Cambridge, June* 20. 1768.

Notice is hereby given to all who Before an Admission into Harvard-College this Year, That the President and Tutors have determined to attend the Business of Examination on the twenty-first and second Days of *July* next.

*Cambridge, June* 20. 1768. E. Holyoke, Presid.

TO BE SOLD,

On board the Ship *Sally*, *John Marshman*, Master,

The best of Lisbon SALT,

Enquire at John Rowe's Store, or on board said Ship at said Rowe's Wharf. *June* 20. 1768.

Bristol Beer in small Hampers; and a few Hogsheads of large Salt for Repacking Mackrel, to be sold at Store No. 9. on the Long Wharf.

A Servant Maid's Time to be disposed of for two Years and an Half. She is a good Sempstress, can do all Kinds of Houshold Work, and can Card & Spin, is very strong and healthy, and can be recommended for her Honesty. Enquire of the Printer.

Whereas there was ship'd on board the Snow *Adventure*, *Joseph Holmes*, Master, from *Bristol*, a Cask mark'd NC. (in one) No. 17. This to notify the Owner, that by applying to *Peter Hughes*, at his Store in King-street, he will deliver the same, they paying the Charges. *Boston, June* 18. 1768.

On Monday Night, the 16th of *May* last, was broke open the Fulling-Mill of *Eliab Fobes*, of *Bridgwater*, and one Piece of blue Cloth, just dressed, containing 8¾ Yards; another Piece of Linen & Woollen Cloth, 8 Yards, fulled & pressed, of a brownish Colour; 2 Pair of Mens Stockings, black, and ½ Pattern of knit Breeches, black, were stolen therefrom: And as it is probable that the Cloth, &c. was conveyed and sold on the Road to, or at *Boston*, it is desired that the Purchaser thereof will be kind enough to send a Line to the Printers hereof, describing the Thief or Thieves who sold it to him, which may be a Means of detecting the Rogues, which is all the Satisfaction Mr. *Fobes* desires, and he will handsomely reward the Informer, if *they* are finally convicted.

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE in Cambridge Street, three Rooms on a Floor, and Out-Houses, with good Water. The above House to be let Whole or in Part. Enquire of the Printers.

*Imported in the last Ships from* LONDON, *by*

# Richard Smith

In KING-STREET.

A compleat Assortment of English and India Goods, suitable for the SPRING TRADE, in which is an elegant and fashionable Variety of PRINTS, and other Fancy Goods,—the whole procured on the very best TERMS, & will be sold for the lowest Advance (by Wholesale) for Cash or short Credit. *N. B.* Bohea Tea by the Chest, Pewter, Gun-Powder, Shot, Cutlery Wares, Indigo, Russia Duck, and a few Casks of new RICE.

*Cash given for good Pot and Pearl Ash.*

# James & Wm. Cazneau

*Have imported in the* Squirrel, *Capt.* Rotch, *from* London, *and the* Boston-Packet, *Capt.* Kennedy, *from* Bristol, *A Large Assortment of*

HARD-WARE GOODS,

Consisting of the following Articles,

3*d.* 3*d.* 4*d.* 6*d.* 8*d.* 10*d.* & 20*d.* Nails by the Cask or single Thousand, all sizes of Brads & Tacks, Brass Kettles & Skillets, warming, frying & dripping Pans, Brass Furniture for Desks, all sizes London Pewter Dishes, Plates & Basons, Quart Tankards, Quart and Pint Cans, Hard-metal Tea & Cream Pots, large and small Spoons, Andirons, Shovels & Tongs, Bellows, Chafing-dishes & Candlesticks, all sizes of Bolts, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Rasps & Files, best Powder, Shot & Flints, Cod & Mackrel Hooks & Lines, English and German Steel, by the Hundred or single Bar, Shoemakers and Sadlers Ware, all sorts of Brushes, No. 4 & 12 Pins, common and best sewing Needles, Sickles and Sheep Shears, Seives and Seive Bottoms, 6 by 8, & 7 by 9 Window Glass, best large G. B. Wool Cards, Velvet Corks, &c &c. With a great Variety of *Sheffield*, *Birmingham*, and other Wares, too many to be enumerated in an Advertisement.—All which they will sell at their SHOP in Cornhill, just above the Market, at the very lowest Prices, for Cash only.——

*To be sold by* HENRY LLOYD,

*At Warehouse* No. 5. *on the* Long Wharf,

Choice *French* Indigo, *Albany* Peas, *Connecticut* Pork, *Esopus* Flour, *New-York* Butter-Bread, refin'd Iron, Pig Iron, Ship Bread, Cordage, Anchors, Sperma-ceti Candles, Cotton Wool, Silk Handerchiefs, Feathers, Logwood, &c. &c.

☞ One New Negro Boy, three Girls; also a Negro Man, that has been in the Country some Time, at reasonable Rates.

*Essex*, ss. WE whose Names are underwritten, being appointed by the Hon. *Nathaniel Ropes*, Esq: Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of *Essex*, to receive and examine the Claims of Debt against the Estate of *George Stacey*, late of *Marblehead*, in said County, Gentleman, deceased, represented insolvent, and six Months, from the second Day of *May* last, being allowed the Creditors to bring in and prove their Claims, Hereby give Notice, that we shall attend that Business, at the House of Major *Richard Reed*, Innholder in said *Marblehead*, on the last Wednesday of this and each of the four next ensuing Months, from Five to Nine o'Clock in the Evening.

*John Chipman,*
*Isaac Mansfield,*
*Woodward Abraham.*

*Marblehead, June* 3. 1768.

All Persons who have any Demands on, or are indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. *Samuel Hughes*, of *Boston*, Merchant, deceas'd, are desired to settle the same with *James Boutineau* & *Elizabeth Hughes*, Executors of the said deceased's Will. ——And as they are determined to make a speedy Settlement of the said Estate, they will sell at the very lowest Rates, at the Store formerly kept by the Deceased, in Kingstreet, the following Merchandize and Effects belonging to the said Estate, *viz.*

Hemp, Yarns, Junk, Cables, Anchors, Ship's Stoves, Iron Hearths, English Duck, Russia & Ravens Duck, Ticklinburgs, Oznabrigs, Shalloons, Tammys, Buntings, Mackrel, Log and Cod Lines, Housline, Marline, Sail, Whipping & Seine Twine, Printing-Ink, Pepper, Bohea Tea, Poland & common Starch, choice Florence Oil, coarse, middling and fine Seive Bottoms, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Brimstone, white Lead, Spanish Brown, Whiting, Apothecary's Phials, 7 by 9 Glass, Quarter minute, Half minute, Half Hour, Hour, and two Hour Glasses, Crates of Stone Cups and Saucers, ditto of Earthen Ware, English Sole Leather, 11, 12, 15 and 18 Inch Pipes, Shot, Lead, Nails, Gun-powder, Cutlary Ware, Coals, Chaulk, Grindstones, Mahogany, &c.

*N. B.* A few Boxes of choice Lemmons.
Also, a Sloop, burthen about 75 Tons,
A Brig, three Years old, 110 Tons,
A Ship 18 Months old, 120 Tons.

*TICKETS* in Faneuil Hall Lottery Letter A. to be had at the *Heart & Crown.*

Stollen or taken away from Capt. *Joseph Whitcomb*, of *Lancaster*, the 9th Day of *May* last, a dark grey Horse, with some white on his Feet, and some white in his Face, wall-eyed in the opinion of some, but more properly what is called a Silver Eye, about 5 Years old, & is about 14 Hands high, a natural Pacer, and was taken away by one *Samuel Price*, of a middle Stature, & dark colour'd or black Hair, with black Eyes, a well-favored Man, & calls himself about 25 years of age; has a Scar on his Knee, and a Mold on his Breast; a Scar or Mold on his Head or Face: Pretends to be an Artist in the seperation of Silver and Lead apart, and also pretends to be an Artist to find Mines or Minerals, and carries a small Trunk, and is an arch Hand to play or show Tricks, which some will call Witchcraft. Whoever shall take up said *Price* and Horse, the Man to be secured in any of his Majesty's Goals, and the Horse to me the Subscriber, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by me, *Joseph Whitcomb.*

*Lancaster, June* 8. 1768.

Province of Massachusetts-Bay.

To the Hon. Samuel Danforth, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace throughout the Province aforesaid,

*Humbly shew,*

THE Subscribers divers of the Proprietors of a certain Tract of common & undivided Land, situate in the late Province of *Maine*, beginning on the west side of *Saco* river about fifteen miles above the Mouth of said River, at the Head of the Patent Land, so called, and running up by said River into the Country till it meets with the Line between the Province of *New-Hampshire* and the Province of *Maine*, where it crosses the two Townships commonly known by the Names of *Frye*'s Town & *Brown*'s Town, or *Conway*, in length; and in breadth from *Saco* River, excepting four Miles westerly of said River, the fifteen Miles aforesaid, to *Nrwichewannock* River, running from the head Line of *Biddeford* by *Arundell* and *Wells* to *Berwick* and *Lebanon* Lines, and thence to said River (excepting *Philipstown* and *Coxhall*) and thence as the dividing Line between the Provinces aforesaid runs, and by said Line as far as where it crosses *Frye*'s Town and *Conway* as aforesaid: And your Petitioners apprehending it would be for the Advantage of all who are interested in said Tract of Land if a Meeting of the Proprietors thereof was called and held as soon as conveniently may be: We therefore pray that your Honor would be pleased to grant a Warrant for that Purpose; said Meeting to be holden at the British Coffee House in *Boston*, on Wednesday the 27th Day of *July* next, at Six of the clock in the Afternoon; then and there to chuse a Moderator and Clerk, and to appoint a Committee to act in behalf of the Proprietors, and more especially to prosecute in the Law all such Persons as have trespassed upon said Lands, either by erecting Houses, Mills or other Buildings, or by strip or waste; and in general to transact all Matters and Things which may be tho't necessary to promote the general Advantage of the Proprietors.

*Andrew Oliver*
*N. Sparhawk*
*Thomas Cushing*
*John Hancock*
*Sam. Waterhouse*
*Wm. Phillips* for *Abigail Bromfield*
*Wilm. Pepperrell*
*Samuel Adams*
*A. Oliver*, jun.
*Gawen Brown.*

Province of *Massachusets-Bay.*

SEAL. To the Honorable Andrew Oliver, Esq; one of the Proprietors and Petitioners above-mentioned, Greeting.

IN His Majesty's Name you are hereby required to notify and warn (in Time and Manner as the Law directs) the Proprietors of the Tract of common and undivided Land above mentioned and described, to meet at the Time and Place and for the Purposes set forth in the foregoing Petition.

*GIVEN under my Hand and Seal this Third Day of* June, *Anno Domini*, 1768, *and in the Eighth Year of his Majesty's Reign.*

S. Danforth, Justice of the Peace throughout the said Province.

IN Pursuance of the foregoing Warrant, the Proprietors of the Lands therein mentioned are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Time and Place and for the Purposes set forth in the foregoing Petition.

*June* 8. 1768. And^r Oliver.

TO BE LET,

A House in Cold-Lane, opposite Sudbury-Street, in two Tenements, and in good Repair.——Enquire of the Printers.

*BOSTON:* Printed by T. and J. Fleet.

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THE
# Boston-Gazette,
AND
COUNTRY JOURNAL.

No. 691.

*Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.*

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1768.

*The following is a Copy of a Letter communicated to the Assembly of the Colony of Rhode-Island, on Saturday the 18th Instant, by the Governor of that Colony.*

*Circular* } WHITEHALL, *April* 22, 1768.
No. 3. }

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE his Majesty's Commands to transmit to you the inclosed Copy of a Letter from the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Colony of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, addressed by Order of that House to the Speaker of the Assembly of each Colony upon the Continent of *North-America*: as his Majesty considers this Measure to be of a most dangerous and factious Tendency, calculated to inflame the Minds of his good Subjects in the Colonies; to promote an unwarrantable Combination, and to excite and encourage an open Opposition to and Denial of the Authority of Parliament, and to subvert the true Principles of the Constitution.—It is his Majesty's Pleasure that you should, immediately upon the Receipt hereof, exert your utmost Influence to defeat this Sagitious Attempt to disturb the publick Peace, by prevailing upon the Assembly of your Province to take no Notice of it, which will be treating it with the Contempt it deserves.

The repeated Proofs which have been given by the Assembly of *Rhode-Island* of their Reverence and Respect for the Laws, and of their faithful Attachments to the Constitution, leave little room in his Majesty's Breast to doubt of their shewing a proper Resentment of this unjustifiable Attempt to revive those Distractions which have operated so fatally to the Prejudice of this Kingdom and the Colonies: And accordingly his Majesty has the fullest Confidence in their Affection, and expects they will give him the strongest Proofs of them on this and every other Occasion.

I am with great Truth and Regard,
Gentlemen, your most obedient
humble Servant,
*HILLSBOROUGH.*

*Altho' we early inserted the Letter refer'd to, we think it proper at this Time to insert it again, that the impartial World may judge of its Nature and Tendency, and whether it justly deserves Contempt.*

*Copy of a Letter written by the Hon. the House of Representatives, to the last Session of the General Assembly, and sent to the respective Assemblies on the Continent.*
Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, *Feb.* 11, 1768.

*To the Honourable the Speaker of the Honourable House of Representatives of the Province of* ———

SIR,

THE House of Representatives of this Province, have taken into their serious consideration, the great difficulties that must accrue to themselves and their constituents, by the operation of the several acts of parliament imposing duties and taxes on the American colonies.

As it is a subject in which every colony is deeply interested, they have no reason to doubt but your House is duly impress'd with its importance; and that such constitutional measures will be come into as are proper. It seems to be necessary, that all possible care should be taken that the representations of the several assemblies upon so delicate a point, should harmonize with each other: The House therefore hope that the letter will be candidly considered in no other light than as expressing a disposition freely to communicate their mind to a sister colony, upon a common concern in the same manner as they would be glad to receive the sentiments of your or any other House of assembly on the continent.

The House have humbly represented to the ministry, their own sentiments: That his Majesty's high court of parliament is the supreme legislative power over the whole empire: That in all free states the constitution is fixed; and as the supreme legislative derives its power and authority from the constitution, it cannot over-leap the bounds of it, without destroying its own foundation: That the constitution ascertains and limits both sovereignty and allegiance; and therefore his Majesty's American subjects who acknowledge themselves bound by the ties of allegiance, have an equitable claim to the full enjoyment of the fundamental rules of the British constitution: That it is an essential unalterable right in nature, ingrafted into the British constitution, as a fundamental law, and ever held sacred and irrevocable by the subjects within the realm, that what a man hath honestly acquired, is absolutely his own, which he may freely give, but cannot be taken from him without his consent: That the American subjects may therefore, exclusive of any consideration of charter rights, with a decent firmness adapted to the character of free men and subjects assert this natural constitutional right.

It is moreover their humble opinion, which they express with the greatest deference to the wisdom of the parliament; that the acts made there, imposing duties on the people of this province with the sole and express purpose of raising a revenue, are infringements of their natural and constitutional rights; because, as they are not represented in the British parliament, his Majesty's commons in Britain, by those acts, grant their property without their consent.

This House further are of opinion, that their constituents, considering their local circumstances, cannot by any possibility, be represented in the parliament; and that it will forever be impracticable that they should be equally represented there, and consequently not at all; being separated by an ocean of a thousand leagues: That his Majesty's royal predecessors, for this reason, were graciously pleased to form a subordinate legislative here, that their subjects might enjoy the unalienable right of a representation. Also that considering the utter impracticability of their ever being fully and equally represented in parliament, and the great expence that must unavoidably attend even a partial representation there, this house think, that a taxation of their constituents, even without their consent, grievous as it is, would be preferable to any representation that could be admitted for them there.

Upon these principles, and also considering that were the right in the parliament ever so clear, yet for obvious reasons, it would be beyond the rule of equity, that their constituents should be taxed on the manufactures of Great-Britain here, in addition to the duties they pay for them in England, and other advantages arising to Great-Britain from the acts of trade; this house have preferred a humble dutiful and loyal petition to our most gracious Sovereign, and made such representation to his Majesty's ministers, as they apprehended would tend to obtain redress.

They have also submitted to consideration, whether any people can be said to enjoy any degree of freedom, if the crown, in addition to its undoubted authority of constituting a governor, should appoint him such a stipend as it shall judge proper, without the consent of the people, and at their expence: and whether, while the judges of the land, and other civil officers, hold not their commissions during good behaviour, their having salaries appointed for them by the crown, independent of the people, hath not a tendency to subvert the principles of equity, and endanger the happiness and security of the subjects.

In addition to these measures, the house have wrote a letter to their agent Mr. DeBerdt, the sentiments of which he is directed to lay before the ministry; wherein they take notice of the hardship of the act for preventing mutiny and desertion, which requires the governor & council to provide enumerated articles for the King's marching troops, and the people to pay the expence: and also the commission of the gentlemen appointed commissioners of the customs to reside in America, which authorises them to make as many appointments as they think fit, and to pay the appointees what sums they please, for whose misconduct they are not accountable—From whence it may happen that officers of the crown may be multiplied to such a degree as to become dangerous to the liberty of the people, by virtue of a commission which doth not appear to this house to derive any such advantages to trade, as many have been led to expect.

These are the sentiments and proceedings of this house; and as they have too much reason to believe that the enemies of the colonies have represented them to his Majesty's ministers and the parliament, as factious, disloyal, and having a disposition to make themselves independent of the mother country, they have taken occasion in the most humble terms, to assure his Majesty, and his ministers, that with regard to the people of this province, and as they doubt not of all the colonies, the charge is unjust.

The house is fully satisfied that your assembly is too generous and enlarged in sentiment, to believe, that this letter proceeds from an ambition of taking the lead, or dictating to the other assemblies: they freely submit their opinion to the judgment of others, and shall take it kind in your house, to point out to them any thing further which may be thought necessary.

This house cannot conclude, without expressing their firm confidence in the King, our common head and father, that the united and dutiful supplications of his distress'd American subjects, will meet with his royal and favourable acceptance. *Signed by the Speaker.*

*We have the Pleasure to inform our Readers, that the House of Representatives in the present Session of the General Assembly, have received very agreeable Letters from divers Houses of Representatives, &c. of the other Colonies, in Answer to the circular Letter of the late House of the 11th of Feb. last.—Whatever the Opinion of some on the other Side the Water may be, of this Letter, who have had Representations of it as being the rash and hasty Production of a Spirit of Faction, it seems that one respectable Body after another in America have judged it worthy their Attention. The little dirty expiring Faction, as the well known True Patriot and his few Adherents have affected to call it, will, without all Peradventure, appear to sit and their Resentment and Grief, to be the sober and enlightned Sentiments of by far the greater Part of the most reputable Inhabitants, not of Massachusets-Bay only, but the whole American Continent!*

VIRGINIA, MAY 9, 1768.

SIR,

THE House of Burgesses of this Colony proceeded very soon after they met to the consideration of your important Letter of the 11th of *February* 1768, written in the name and by order of the House of Representatives of your Province; & I have received that particular direction to desire you to inform that honorable House, that they applaud them for their attention to American Liberty, and that the Steps they have taken thereon, will convince them of their opinion of the fatal tendency of the acts of Parliament complain'd of, and of their fixed resolution to concur with the other colonies in their application for redress.

After the most deliberate consultation, they thought it their duty to represent to the Parliament of Great-Britain, That they are truly sensible of the happiness and security they derive from their connexions with, and dependance on Great-Britain, and are under the greatest concern that any unlucky incident should interrupt that salutary harmony, which they wish ever to subsist. They lament that the remoteness of their situation often exposes them to such misrepresentations, as are apt to involve them in censures of disloyalty to their Sovereign, and the want of a proper respect to the British Parliament: whereas they have indulged themselves in the agreeable perswasion, that they ought to be consider'd as inferior to none of their fellow subjects in loyalty and affection.

That they do not affect an independency of their parent kingdom, the prosperity of which they are bound to the utmost of their abilities to promote, but chearfully acquiesce in the authority of Parliament to make laws for preserving a necessary dependance, and for regulating the trade of the colonies. Yet they cannot conceive, and humbly insist, it is not essential to support a proper relation between a mother country and colonies transplanted from her, that she shou'd have a right to raise money from them without their consent, and presume they do not aspire to more than the natural rights of British subjects, when they assert, that no power on earth has a right to impose taxes on the people, or take the smallest portion of their property, without their consent, given by their Representatives in Parliament. This has ever been consider'd as the chief pillar of the constitution; without this support no man can be said to have the least shadow of liberty, since they can have no property in that, which another can by right take from them when he pleases, without their consent.

That their ancestors brought over with them intire, and transmitted to their descendants, the natural and constitutional rights they had enjoyed in their native country; and the first principles of the British constitution were early engrafted into the constitution of the colonies. Hence a legislative authority, ever essential in all free states, was derived, and assimilated as nearly as might be to that in England; the executive power and the right of assenting or dissenting to all laws reserved to the Crown, and the privilege of choosing their own representatives continued to the people, and confirm'd to them by repeated and express stipulations. The Government thus established, they enjoyed the fruits of their own labour with a serenity which liberty only can impart. Upon pressing occasions they applied to his Majesty for relief, and gratefully acknowledge they have frequently received it from their mother country; whenever their assistance was necessary, requisitions have constantly been made from the Crown to the representatives of the people, who have complied with them to the utmost extent of their abilities. The ample provision made for the support of the civil Government, in the reign of King *Charles* the second, and at his request, and the large supplies voted during the last war, upon requisitions from his Majesty and his royal grandfather, afford early and late influence of the dispositions of the assemblies of this colony, and are sufficient proofs that the Parliament of Great-Britain did not, 'till lately, assume a power of imposing taxes on the people, for the purpose of raising a revenue.

To say that the Commons of Great-Britain have a right to impose internal taxes on the inhabitants of this continent, who are not and cannot be represented, is in effect to bid them prepare for a state of slavery. What must be their situation shou'd such a right be establish'd? The colonies have no constitutional check on their liberality in giving away their money, cannot have an opportunity of explaining their grievances, or of pointing out the easiest method of taxation, for their doom will generally be determined before they are acquainted that the subject has been agitated in Parliament, and the Commons bear no proportion of the taxes they lay upon them. The notion of a virtual representation, which wou'd render all our rights merely ideal, has been so often and so clearly refuted, that nothing need be said on that head.

The oppressive stamp-act confessedly imposed internal taxes, and the late acts of parliament, giving and granting certain duties in the British colonies, plainly tend to the same point. Duties have been imposed to restrain the commerce of one part of the Empire that was likely to prove injurious to another, and by this means the welfare of the whole promoted; but duties imposed on such of the British exports as are necessaries of life, to be paid by the colonists on importation, without any view to the interests of commerce, but merely to raise a revenue, or in other words to compel the colonists to part with their money against their inclinations, they conceive to be a tax internal to all intents and purposes. And can it be thought just or reasonable, restricted as they are in their trade, confined as they are in their exports, obliged to purchase these very necessaries at the British market, that they should now be told they shall not have them without paying a duty for them? The

Vid. pa. 149 — 150 — 151 — in the Margin where may be seen the Preferences

& Circular Letter. — Governor Barnard.

The Act suspending the legislative power of New-York, they consider as still more alarming to the Colonies, than it has that single province in view. If the parliament can compel them to furnish a single article to the troops sent over, they may, by the same rule, oblige them to furnish clothes, arms, and every other necessary, even the pay of the officers and soldiers, a doctrine replete with every mischief, and utterly subversive of all that's dear and valuable. For what advantage can the people of the colonies derive from their right of chooling their own Representatives, if those Representatives when chosen, not permitted to exercise their own judgments, were under a necessity (on pain of being deprived of their legislative authority) of inforcing the mandates of a British Parliament.

This, Sir, is a sketch of their sentiments, as they are express'd in a petition to his Majesty, a memorial to the Right Honorable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and in a Remonstrance to the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of Great Britain in Parliament assembled. In all these proceedings the Council of this Colony have concurred, and have directed their Agent, James Abercromby, Esq; to join Edward Montague, Esq; the Agent for this Colony, in applying for redress of the grievances they so justly complain of. Copies were delivered to the President of the Council, now commander in chief, who is desired to transmit them to the Secretary of State appointed by his Majesty to manage the affairs of North America, and Mr. Montague is enjoined to consult the Agents of the other Colonies, and to co-operate with them in every measure that shall be thought necessary to be taken on this critical point.

They trust they have express'd themselves with a firmness that becomes freemen pleading for essential rights, and with a decency that will take off every imputation of faction or disloyalty. They repose entire confidence in his Majesty, who is ever attentive to the complaints of his subjects, and is ever ready to relieve their distress; and they are not without hopes that the Colonies united in a decent and regular opposition, may prevail on a new House of Commons to put a stop to measures so directly repugnent to the interests both of the Mother Country and her Colonies.

In the name and by order of the House of Burgesses, I am with the greatest respect,

Your most obedient humble servant,

PEYTON RANDOLPH, *Speaker.*

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Colony of *New-Jersey*, May 9, 1768.

SIR,

AS soon as the House of Representatives of this Colony met, which was on the 12th of April, I laid your Letter of the 11th of February before them.

Sensible that the law you complain of, is a subject in which every Colony is interested, the House of Representatives readily perceived the necessity of an immediate application to the King, and that it should correspond with those of the other Colonies; but as they have not had an opportunity of knowing the sentiments of any other Colony, but that of the Massachusetts-Bay, they have endeavored to conform themselves to the mode adopted by you.

They have therefore given instructions to their Agent, and enjoined his attention to the subject of their Petition.

The freedom with which the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts-Bay have communicated their sentiments upon a matter of so great concern to all the Colonies, hath been received by this House, with that Candor, the spirit and design of your letter merits.—And at the same time, that they acknowledge themselves obliged to you for communicating your sentiments to them, they have directed me to assure you, that they are desirous to keep up a correspondence with you, and to unite with the Colonies, if necessary, in further supplications to his Majesty, to relieve his distressed American subjects.

In the name and by order of the House of Representatives, I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

CORTLAND SKINNER, *Speaker.*

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Colony of *Connecticut*, 11th June 1768.

SIR,

BY Order of the House of Representatives of this Colony, I am to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 11th of February last, communicating the Sense which the Representative Body of your Province have of the great difficulties to which they and their constituents must be subjected by the operation of the several acts of the British parliament by you refer'd to, and the measures they have gone into for obtaining redress of those grievances.

Your letter was laid before this house of representatives early in the session which is now just closed. They consider the said acts of parliament in their nature, tendency and operation as matters of serious concern and very interesting importance to this and all the English American Colonies, and are of opinion that no constitutional measures proper for obtaining relief ought to be neglected by any, and that it is of importance their measures for that end should harmonize with each other, as their success may in a great degree depend on their union in sentiment and practice, on this critical and interesting occasion.

The House therefore very kindly accepted your letter, and are persuaded from the importance of the cause, the laudable zeal, and the generous exertions of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, from time to time, in favor of her constitutional freedom, that it proceeded only from a hearty concern for the just rights, the common interest and welfare of these Colonies.

This House are desirous ever to cultivate the strictest friendship and harmony with the neighbouring Colonies, and with none more than your's, and will be always ready to receive with the utmost candor their opinion in any matters of general concern, and equally willing on all proper occasions to communicate their own sentiments on any subject of our common welfare, in full confidence they would meet with the same friendly and candid acceptance.

This House have also taken into their consideration the operation of the said acts of parliament, and are deeply sensible that this, in common with her Sister Colonies, must thereby be involved in great difficulties, which are perhaps a prelude to still greater, and have pursued measures for obtaining redress similar to those adopted by the House of Representatives of your province,

We cannot but entertain, with you, the strongest confidence in the King's royal clemency, justice and goodness, that the united, dutiful supplications of his faithful Protestant subjects in America, will meet with a kind and gracious acceptance.

In the name and by order of the House of Representatives, I am, Sir, with great esteem and respect, your most obedient humble servant,

ZEBULON WEST, *Speaker.*

*To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay.*

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His Excellency the Governor of this Province, on Tuesday last, ordered a Message to be deliver'd to the House of Representatives, requiring them in his Majesty's Name to Rescind a Resolution of the last House, on which their circular Letter to the other Governments, inserted in the first Page of this Paper, was founded.—This Message was committed to a large Committee, who on the Day following reported to the House, that it would be of great Use to have laid before them a Copy of the King's Instruction to the Governor on this Matter, a Copy of the whole of Lord Hillsborough's Letter accompanying the Message, and another Letter from his Lordship which the Committee understood had been communicated to his Majesty's Council, and also Copies of such Letters as his Excellency had wrote to his Lordship on the Subject contained in the Message.—Upon this Report, the House sent a Message to the Governor, to request of him the aforesaid Papers.—In Consequence of which he was pleas'd to send them another Message, and the Remainder of Lord Hillsborough's Letter, in which the Governor had positive Orders in Case of a Refusal of the House to comply with the Requisition, to Dissolve the General Court immediately. The Governor did not chuse to favor the House with the second Letter from his Lordship, *nor his own Letters* on the Subject; but added in his Message, that if the House should oblige him in Pursuance of his Orders to Dissolve the Assembly, it would not be in his Power to issue Precepts for calling a new Assembly till his Majesty's Pleasure should be further known!—This last Message was committed, and a Report is expected this Week.

*Danvers, June 16, 1768.*

LAST Friday died here, after a long, languishing Confinement, *in the 76th Year of his Age, and 52d of his Ministry, the Rev'd. Mr.* PETER CLARK, *Pastor of the first Church in this Town.*

*To draw a compleat Portrait of so eminent a Divine, so accomplished a Christian as Mr. Clark, is not easy. The Strength of whose intellectual Capacity, the Extent of whose Knowledge, and his Attainments in the divine Life, are better conceived of, by those who had the Happiness of an intimate Acquaintance with him, than easily described. Some out-lines of his Character are as follows, viz.*

*He was born of worthy Parents in the Year 1693. He early discovered an uncommon Disposition to Piety and Devotion. He was early initiated in academical Learning, having his Education at* Harvard College *in* Cambridge, *where he commenced Batchelor of Arts, in 1713 and Master of Arts in 1715. His Thirst often Knowledge and close Application to the various Branches of Literature, laid a proper Foundation for the Study of Divinity. He early devoted himself to the Service of God in the Gospel Ministry, for which he was eminently formed. It pleased the Father of Lights to enrich him with many excellent Gifts and Graces, which upon his first Appearance as a Preacher, began to shine forth to the World.—He was applied to from various Parts of New-England to settle with them in the Ministry; But by the earnest Invitation of the first Parish in this Town (then called* Salem Village,) *he was prevailed upon to relinquish all other worldly Prospects, and to take upon him the pastoral Charge of this Church and Congregation, to which he was ordained on June 5th, 1727, this Day completing 52 Years, where He has continued beloved and esteemed by all good Men to his dying Day.*

*As a Divine, he was Learned, Pious, and Orthodox; well acquainted with all the Branches of Theology. He had a peculiar Faculty in controversial and polemical Divinity, and accordingly was applied to, when Occasion required, and the World has been favoured with his Writings on controverted, but important Subjects.*

*As a Preacher he was painful, fervent, and laborious. His public Discourses were calculated to enlighten the Understanding, convince Judgment, and then to move the Passions of his Hearers. His many excellent printed Sermons are a full Proof thereof. His fervent Desires of doing Good while he lived, carried to an Excess, not to be imitated or indeed commended; Many a Time under the encreasing Infirmities of the latter Part of his Life) he has wasted his Strength, exhausted his animal Spirits and fainted away in his Pulpit.*

*In private Life, as a Friend he was open-hearted and sincere; as a Companion, pleasant and engaging; as a Father tender and affectionate; as an Husband, endearing and kind. He had an Heart ever ready, ever open to relieve the Wants and Necessities of Mankind, and to do Good as far as he was able, to all that sought his Assistance, in temporal and spiritual Matters. To the Poor he was a liberal Benefactor, and besides the Charities he dispensed in his Life Time, which will never be known to the World, he has left at his Death, a valuable Legacy (in Proportion to his Estate) to the Poor of the Parish where he lived.—He delighted to promote Harmony among divided Christians, and was much made use of to this End.—Being of no Party Spirit he dearly loved good Men of every Denomination.*

*Being deprived of the Pleasures of social Life, in great Measure, by an uncommon Degree of Deafness, He was led more into Retirement, and to take greater Pleasure in his Study; And perhaps an habitual Course of private Meditation, strengthened the Faculties of his Mind, and enlarged his Understanding of divine Things. This Infirmity however, was very grievous to his Friends, whom it deprived of much profitable Conversation, they might otherwise have enjoyed.*

*Under his last Confinement, which was of several Months Continuance, he exhibited the most exemplary Patience, Humility and Resignation to the divine Will, and had it pleased the all-wise Godto have favoured him with the free and undisturbed use of his reasoning Powers, he would doubtless in his last Moments have exhibited that joyful Hope and humble Confidence thro' the Merit of the Redeemer, of a future glorious Immortality, which the general Tenor of his Life laid a Foundation for.*

*His Death is a Loss not only to the People of his Charge, but to the Town and Country in general. Besides a numerous Flock, he has left Five Sons and Three Daughters with their Families as Offspring, to deplore his Loss.*

*His Remains were interred last Evening with becoming Respect and Decency. The Ministers and Gentlemen from the neighbouring Towns, and a great Concourse of People attending the Solemnity of his Funeral.*

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Just Imported, and to be Sold by

## Joseph & Daniel Waldo,

Near the Town-House in *Boston*;

NAILS, Tacks and Brads of all Sorts, Pewter Dishes, Plates, Basons, Porringers, &c. of all Sizes, Tenter Hooks, Brass Kettles and Skillets, Warming Pans, Iron Dripping Pans, Frying Pans, best GB Wool Cards, Scythes and Sickles, all Sizes of Window Glass, Locks & Hinges of all Sorts, Iron Chafing-Dishes, Bellows, Brass & Iron Candlesticks, English and French Flints, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, English and German Steel, Files of all Sorts, Gimlets and Hammers, Flat Irons and Box Irons, Hand Saws, Iron and Brass Wire, Iron Shovels of different Sorts, Garden Spades, sewing and knitting Needles, Shovel and Tongs, Andirons, Pins, Velvet Corks, all Sorts of Carpenters Joiners Turners and Shoemakers Tools, a large Assortment of Brass Furniture for Cabinet Makers, all Sorts of Saddlers Ware, a large Assortment of new fashion Shoe and Knee Buckles, Sleeve Buttons, &c. a very neat Assortment of Japann'd Snuff Boxes, &c. Fish Hooks of all Sizes, Ivory and Horn Combs of all Sorts, Coat and Waistcoat Buttons of various Sorts, very neat japann'd Lamp Tea Kettles, Salvers and Candlesticks, Brilliant and Cypher Button and Eating Stones, Ring Stones and Sparks, white and red Foil for Jewellers, together with a large Assortment of Case Knives, Penknives, Scissars, Razors, &c. &c. Also, Loaf Sugar by the Hogshead or single Loaf,—a small Quantity of Cheese, and a few Crates of Glass Phials, and Half-pint Dram Bottles.

## *John Lowell*, and Company,

At their Store on *Hancock's* Wharff,

Sell at the very lowest Rates for Cash;

WEST-India and New-England Rum; Loaf and Brown Sugars; Molasses, Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Cocoa, Pepper, Allspice, Cotton Wool, Stone Blue, Brimstone, Barr Iron, Cordage, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, &c. &c.

TO be Sold at the House of DANIEL AGER, Silk-Dyer in Wing's-Lane, *Boston*.——Men and Womens Apparel new and second-hand; an Assortment of Beaver, Castor and Felt Hats; new and second-hand Boots, &c.

TO be Sold, or exchang'd for a Sloop or Schooner of between 40 and 50 Tons Burthen—A Schooner of 70 Tons, Three Years old. For further Particulars, inquire of the Printers forthwith.

TO BE SOLD

## *By* Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

On THURSDAY Evening next,

A great variety of European Goods, consisting of Broad Cloths, coarse and fine, Plains, Serges, Camblets, Callimancoes, Manchester Velvets, Irish Hollands, Garlix, Checks, Silks of sundry Sorts, Handkerchiefs, Lawns, Mens and Womens Hose, Ribbons, &c. &c. Also sundry Articles of Houshold; viz. Feather Beds, Looking Glasses, Tables, Desks, Pewter, Brass, &c. A Variety of Wearing Apparel,—Silver Watches, &c. &c

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

## By *Moses Deshon*,

At the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,

Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,

AN Assortment of European Goods, second-hand Bed-Clothing, Houshold Furniture, a Parcel of second-hand China, Stone, Delph and Glass Ware, Looking-Glasses, &c. *N. B.* The Sale to begin at Four o'Clock.

*PUBLIC VENDUE-Office, North-End.*

TO-MORROW, —(*Tuesday*)—

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE

## *By* John Gerrish,

At his VENDUE OFFICE—(NORTH-END)

LARGE and small Looking-Glasses, Beds, Desks, Bedsteads, Seamens Chests, large Pewter Soup Dishes, *excellent* Watches, *and a very large* Assortment of *new and sound GOODS*, just imported.

The Sale to begin this Evening, (Monday) and to be *continued*—To-Morrow Evening, &c.—till all are sold off——*They must be Sold.*

*Vendue-Office, North-End.* } This Evening.

JOHN GERRISH.

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the

NEW AUCTION ROOM,

## *By* ELIAS DUPEE,

Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 o'Clock,

IRish Linnen, Checks, Ginghams, Duroys, Silk Patterns, stript Hollands, Callicoes, Silk and check Handkerchiefs, Table-Cloths, Camblets, Shalloons, Onabrigs, Broad Cloths, Kerseys, German Serges, mill'd Caps, &c. Ribbons, Gloves, Tapes, Bindings, Threads, Hats, Fans, Snuff, &c. Feather Beds, Chairs, Curtains, Pictures, and other Furniture, Apparel, Watches, &c.


*Circular Letter d. Vid. pa. 150—151 in the margin for y^e reference.*

## GRENADA,

GRENVILLE TOWN, March 31, 1768.

At a meeting of the Commissioners appointed for the establishing of *Grenville-Harbour*, held here this day.

PRESENT.

*Thomas Proudfoot, John Bourryau*, the Honorable *Peter Gordon, Mungo Campbell, Paul Migaut Devoeuxuu*, and *John Rocher*, Esquires.

MR. *John Jones* having been previously examined as to his skill in Navigation, and approved of by all the masters of vessels now lying in the harbour, was unanimously appointed Pilot to *Grenville Harbour*, & took an oath to execute that office faithfully; after which, the Trustees acquainted Mr. *Jones*, that he was expected to reside constantly at *Grenville Town*, and be always ready to go on board and bring into the harbour all vessels that make the following signals, *viz.*

A Ship or Snow, hauling up her Mainsail and making a Waif on the Ensign Staff.

A Brigantine, hauling up her Foresail and hoisting a Jack or Ensign at the Maft-head.

A Schooner or Sloop, lowering down the Foresail and hoisting a Jack or Ensign at the Maft-head.

Mr. *Jones* the Pilot, was also directed to survey the Harbour, and report, so soon as possible, to the Commissioners, his opinion about laying down the Anchors and Chains, which are daily expected from *England*.

(By Order of the Commissioners)

*Thomas Proudfoot*, Chairman.

We are since informed that the anchors and chains are arrived.

## QUEBEC, May 26.

*By Letters received at Montreal from Detroit, we have Accounts, that two Men, belonging to Isaac Todd, Esq; have been killed by the Indians, by which he has been a considerable Sufferer; and that other English Traders have shared the same Fate. It is much to be feared, that Mr. John Chinn, & others, who are on the same Spot, near Lake Superior, will meet with the same unhappy Misfortune, and that Disturbances will become more general among the Indians.* (Owing, perhaps to the Conduct of a late certain popular Major.) *R. R.*

## *PHILADELPHIA, June 16.*

Monday last as some Butchers were driving two Steers home from the Country, one of them threw a Man down in Market-street, and before he could recover himself, the other came up, and hooked his Horn in one of his Eyes, Part of which immediately came out, he now lies dangerously ill.

## NEW-LONDON, June 17.

We hear from Norwich, that the following are the Toasts which were drank by the Gentlemen who met at Mr. Peck's, adjoining Liberty Tree, (on the 7th Inst. as mentioned in our last) on the News of Mr. Wilkes's being chosen a Member of Parliament.

1. The King.
2. Queen and Royal Family.
3. Wilkes and Liberty.
4. No. Forty-five.
5. The British Parliament.
6. The Royal Patriots for America.
7. All the loyal Patriots for America.
8. All the Patriots in Great-Britain, inclined for the Liberty of America.
9. The Governor and Colony of Connecticut.
10. All the Sons of Liberty on the Continent.

*Sentiments.*

11. No Stamp-Man for Rulers in this Colony.
12. No internal Taxes in this Colony, but such as are laid on us by our own Assemblies.
13. No Impositions on our Trade.
14. No General Warrants.
15. No Commissioners of the Customs to eat up the King's Revenues, and the American's Money.
16. No Bishops in America to eat up the Tithe Pigs.
17. May we never want a *Wilkes*, and may *Wilkes* never want *Liberty*.
18. May the Enemies of this free Colony be always Disappointed, as at our last Election.
19. May the Sons of Slavery and Malice never bear Rule over us in this free Colony.
20. Success to our American Manufactories.
21. Success to Trade and Navigation.
23. May all the Grumbletonians and Sons of Slavery, which were promiscuously mixt in with, and compos'd the 2d and 3d House at Hartford, be all-ways Disappointed, as at the last Election, and their Deeds be had in Remembrance till October next, and for ever, by the Freemen of this Colony.
23. With Twenty Three other loyal and —— patriotic Toasts, amounting in all to No. 45.

## NEWPORT, June 20.

*Dr. Cooke's Receipe for a Cough.*

AS coughs, from catching cold, are so very common, let me recommend the following cheap and pleasant receipe, as a good remedy for recent ones, especially for infants and young persons.

Boil half a pound of honey, and having skimmed it, next throw therein one lemon, with peel and all, cut into thin slices, which boil till tender; then, towards the end, add two scruples of saffron clipt small.

The patient is to eat some of the peel, and take a little of the syrup often, to ease & cure the cough.

## PORTSMOUTH, (*New-Hampshire*,) June 24.

Last Monday between One and Two o'Clock, P. M. a Shock of an EARTAQUAKE was felt in this and the neighbouring Towns; the Noise was loud, but not attended with so much Shaking as usual.

## BOSTON, June 27.

We hear the General Assembly of Rhode Island, at their late Session, were unanimous in voting Addresses and Petitions to his Majesty, &c similar to those of this Province.

We hear that his Majesty's Council of the Provinces of Virginia and Connecticut, have honored themselves by concurring with their Assemblies in asserting the Rights and Privileges of Americans.

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to one in Boston, dated March 11, 1768.*

"This is my Conclusion, That the Parliament of G. B. will never indulge her American Subjects in any Privileges and Advantages, but such as arise from the known Feelings and Distress of the Inhabitants of this Country, in Consequence of enjoying your Trade and Commerce; and the only method you have left is to become frugal, saving and industrious, leaving off the Articles of Luxury, as your Abilities to use them declines; and by such prudent Measures, which I rejoice to see you now pursuing, you must in Time gain your Wishes——My Lord Chatham is supposed to have done entirely with Business——A certain Favourite, a Favourite still; the present Administration very unsettled, work'd up from heterogenous Matter, which can't be cemented, &c. and To-morrow may bring a banish'd Wilkes into the first Department of State——I wish with all my Heart it may."——

We hear that last Week was brought to Town from Stoughtonham, a Load of Pig-Metal, some of the Produce of Mr. Quincy's *Rock-Ore Iron-Mine*, at said Place.—It is said the Metal is of an extraordinary Quality, there having been lately cast from it, at one of the Furnaces—a fine sonorous Bell, designed for the Meeting House of that Parish, and upon divers Experiments of the Iron refined from the Pigs, the best of Steel, and of the finest Grain has been made, and used for drilly and other Instruments—and therefore it is supposed with good Reason, that *upon due Encouragement*, the Province may be supplied, *from within itself*, with the best refined Iron; and Steel, at least *equal* to any from *Europe*.

We hear the Commissioners of the Customs, and the other Officers who had retired on board his Majesty's Ship Romney, have since disembarked, and landed at Castle William, where a Board was held on Tuesday last. The Collector for the Port of Boston is also at the Castle.

Letters from North-Carolina mention, that there are great Disturbances in that Province, occasioned by the Act of Parliament, prohibiting the Issue of any more Paper Currency.

Wednesday last five Prisoners broke out of the Goal in this Town, having before found Means to get off some of the Locks and Bolts off the Doors: Two of them were soon taken, but the others escaped.

Capt. Wier of this Port is arrived at Quebec, being the first for the Season.

Yesterday Capt. Bowes arrived here from Lisbon.

Also did also a Schooner from Carolina.

Also the Gasper Cutter, with a Number of impress'd Men for his Majesty's Ship Romney.

The Publick are desir'd to beware of Counterfeit Dollars, as several of them have lately been passing among us, of different Dates.


On *Thursday next*, the 30th Inst.

At THREE o'Clock Afternoon,

At the Auction Room, in Queen-Street,

A Variety of GOODS, among which are, Irish Linnens, Callicoes, Lutestrings, black Sattins, black corded Silk, Stript Hollands, Kenting Handkerchiefs, Scotch Threads, Dowlass, Duroys, Drugets, Breeches Patterns, Mens and Womens fine Cotton Hose, Felt Hats, Mens and Womens Saddles, Portmanteaus, Housings and Holsters, Cases with 15 Bottles, a Cask of very good Indigo; also a Negro Girl, 13 Years old.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

*At private Sale,*

Two Pipes of Sterling Madeira, a Negro Man 40 Years of Age, a Boy of 14, and two Girls about 12 Years of Age, a second-hand Chaise and Harness, and sundry Riding Habits, trim'd with Gold and Silver Lace.

WANTED,

A Negro Boy between 24 and 28 Years of Age, suitable to serve in a Gentleman's Family. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

THIRTY-two Acres of Choice Land, consisting of orcharding, pasturing and mowing Land lying in Newton, about 9 miles from Boston, pleasantly situated on a large road near to a meeting-house; and near to a large fishing pond, together with a large house and barn thereon; and is well accommodated for a gentleman or tradesman, and is convenient for a tanner, it having a stream of water near the house, and a well of good water never known to fail even in the driest season.

N. B. Said house was formerly improved for a tavern and is convenient for the same use. For further particulars enquire of JOHN FLEMO of Boston, or of JOHN FLEMO jun'r, living on the premises.

TO BE SOLD—A likely strong, hearty Negro Wench, about 27 Years old. She has never had a Child, and it's likely never will. She is to be sold only for want of Employ. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

The Estate of *Samuel Harris*, late of *Boston*, Taylor, deceased, being rendered Insolvent, and six Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts; the Commissioners appointed by the Hon. *Thomas Hutchinson*, Esqs. Judge of Probate for the County of *Suffolk*, to receive and examine said Claims, give Notice that they shall attend said Service at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in *Boston*, on the third Wednesday in this and the five following Months, from Seven to Nine o'Clock, P. M.

*Boston, June 13, 1768.*

A Wet Nurse with a good young Breast of Milk wants a Place in a Gentleman's Family to suckle; inquire of Edes & Gill.

ALL Persons who incline to attend the Drawing of Faneuil-Hall LOTTERY Letter A, may be informed, that the Managers of said Lottery will begin to draw the same at Faneuil-Hall, on the First Day of July next.——A few Tickets to be Sold by the Printers hereof.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. *Edmund Quincy*, 3d, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment: And those who have Demands on the same, are also desired to send in their Accounts for Settlement to *Samuel Quincy*, *Josiah Quincy*, Junr. or *Oliver Wendell*, Executors of the said *Edmund*'s last Will.

*N. B.* All Persons who are possessed of Books belonging to said Deceased, are requested to return them to said Executors.

ALL Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of *Mr. Chester Jackson*, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceas'd, are (ONCE MORE) desired to bring in their Accounts to *Joseph Jackson* and *John Hancock*, Esq'rs, Administrators on said Estate: And all such as are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to said Administrators, in Order for a speedy Settlement.

Boston, June 18, 1768.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of *William Owen*, late of *Boston*, Taylor, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Jonathan Brown*, of said *Boston*, Administrator to said Estate.

TO BE SOLD,

The Real Estate of said *William Owen*.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Samuel Sturgis*, late of *Boston*, Esqr. deceased, are ONCE MORE desired to make immediate Payment of their respective Debts, to the Executors of said Deceased's last Will, or they may expect to be sued without further Notice.

June 18, 1768.

ALL Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. *Samuel Holbrook*, late of *Boston*, Gentleman, deceased, are desired to bring in their Demands to *Josiah Waters* and *Thomas Green*, both of said *Boston*, Administrators on said Estate; And those indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the same to said Administrators, in Order for a speedy Settlement.

John Harris,

FROM LONDON, who is just arrived in Capt. Calef, begs Leave to inform the Publick, that he makes and sells all sorts of Harpsichords and Spinnets, in the best and neatest Manner. Any Ladies or Gentlemen, that will honor him with their Custom, shall be punctually waited upon.—He lives at Mr. Gawen Brown's Watch-maker, in King-street, Boston.

TO BE LETT,

A convenient House, with a good Shop, well accustomed for Business, and in a very public Street. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD—A Farm containing about One Hundred Acres, within Seven Miles Westward of Falmouth, in the County of Cumberland, lying near the Sea, for which half the Money down, the other Half in Seven or Ten Years will suit. Inquire of Edes and Gill. The Title is good as any in the Province.

THE Proprietors of Pearsontown, in the County of Cumberland, having on the 18th Day of May 1767, voted that there be 40s. assess'd on each Right in said Township, to carry on the Settlement; and on the 26th of March last voted 40s. more to be assess'd on each of said Rights to carry on said Settlement, and for the Minister there. The said Proprietors are hereby notified to pay the said Tax to me the Subscriber, Collector for said Proprietors.

JOSHUA FREEMAN, jun.

Falmouth, June 4, 1768.

LOST on the 31st of May last, between the Bell-Tavern in Danvers, and Eaty's Tavern in Middleton, a Leather Pocket-Book, in which there was, when lost, Silver and Gold to the Amount of about Four Pounds, and a Note of Hand of three Pounds both Lawful Money. Whoever has taken up said Pocket-Book, and will convey it, with the Money and Note lost with it to the Printers of this Paper, or to me the Subscriber at Andover, shall receive Two Dollars Reward for their Trouble.

Andover, June 27, 1768. DAVID CHANDLER.


## CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON.

ENTERED IN.

*Rice, Bulkeley, Goodspeed & Higgins from Connecticut. Andrews from Cayenne & St. Eustatia. Davis & Black from Martinico. Parsons from Guadaloupe. Stent from Philadelphia. Henderson from Barbados. Corbet from Hispaniola. Bradford from St. Martins.*

CLEARED OUT.

*Hulsts, Kellam & Payne for North-Carolina. Turner and Purbe for Newfoundland. Austin for West-Indies. Johnson & Whitmarsh for Barbados. Somes for Halifax. Morey for Virginia. Smithwick for Bay, Chaleaur & Newfoundland. Boucher for Quebec. Wood for Honduras.*

OUTWARD BOUND.

*Bulkeley & Higgins for Connecticut. Dean for Jamaica. Bosworth & Bamfor for North Carolina. Orr for Glasgow. Hall for London. Gorham for Philadelphia.*

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,

Eleven Whites No Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Two.

*High Water at Boston, for this present Week.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Monday*, 16 m. after 9 | | *Friday*, 27 m. after 12 |
| *Tuesday*, 59 m. after 9 | | *Saturday*, 24 m. aft. 1 |
| *Wednesday*, 43 m. aft. 10 | | *Lord's-day*, 20 m. aft. 2 |
| *Thursday*, 31 m. aft. 11 | | *Full* ☽ 29 *Day*, 10 *Hour.* |

1. Great Britain 2 Bute. 3 vid. the List pa. 339. Vol. I. 4 vid. the Act appointing them pa. 748. Vol. I.
5 ✱ Vid. in Index — vid. pa. 150–159. V. pa. 146.

ON the Petition of Captain *Jonathan Williamson*, and others, Agents for the Town of *Pownalborough*, praying that the said Town may be divided into two Parishes, according to a Vote of the Inhabitants of said Town at a Meeting duly called and regularly assembled on the Twenty-sixth Day of *April* 1768, by a Line running from the South to the North Line of said Town, parallel to the general Course of *Kennebeck* River adjoining said Town, so as to leave two Thirds of the Land in said Town on the East Side of said divided Line, for a Parish by the Name of the East Parish; and one Third of the Land in said Town on the West Side of said dividing Line for a Parish by the Name of the West Parish.

*In the House of Representatives, June 17, 1768.*

READ and *Ordered*, That the Petitioners notify the Inhabitants of the West Side of *Kennebeck* River, by inserting the Substance of the Petition in two of the Boston News-Papers, three Weeks successively, to shew Cause on the second Wednesday of the next Setting of this Court, why the Prayer should not be granted.

Sent up for Concurrence.

T. CUSHING, Speak'r.

*In COUNCIL, June 17, 1768.*

Read and concur'd. A. OLIVER, Sec'y.

A true Copy attest, *John Cotton*, Dep. Sec'y.

## Joshua Blanchard

DESIRES all Persons that are indebted to him, will make immediate Payment, or they may *certainly depend* their Accounts or Notes must of *Necessity* be put in Suit to next *July* Court.

## INDIA CHINA.

Just imported in the *Dinah*, Capt. *Hall*, and to be sold at Mr. *Isaac Pierce's*, up *Southack's* Court,—just above the Orange-Tree,

A Variety of China, consisting of very neat blue and white oblong and Octagon Dishes of various Sizes, blue & white flat & Soup Plates, enamel'd do, enamel'd and blue and white Bowls of various Sizes, enamel'd and blue and white Tea Cups and Saucers, &c. &c.

*N. B.* The above will be sold exceeding cheap, and for Cash only.

To be Sold at the above Place,

EXcellent BOHEA TEA, per Hundred or less Quantity, very cheap.

## Frederick Wm. Geyer,

*HAS Imported in the last Ships from* London, Bristol, *and* Liverpool,

A large and general Assortment of English and India Piece Goods, which he will sell at the very lowest Advance, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash only, at his Shop next Door to *Joseph Scott*, Esq; Union-Street, *Boston*.

A L S O,

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, and Mace, Bohea Tea, chip Hats and Bonnets, Manilla Batt. Mats, Dimit Barcelona Handkerchiefs per dozen, Writing and Press Paper, Snuff, best French Indigo, Carolina ditto, best made Lynn Shoes, by the Hundred Pair, dozen, or single Pair; an Assortment blue and white China, very neat Gold and Silver Knee Garters. A No. D.

Best G. B. Woolcards by the Hogshead, dozen, or single Pair, Gun-Powder, a large Assortment of Mettal Buttons, Ivory and Horn Combs, 42, 44, 48 Inch Scythes, Snuff-boxes, Needles, Pins, Thimbles, Table Knives and Forks; a large Assortment Cuttoes; 6 by 8, 7 by 9 Glass, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails by the Cask, &c. &c.

ONE likely Negro BOY, and Three GIRLS, also a Negro MAN about 25 Years old, that has been in the Country some Months, to be sold.—Enquire of HENRY LLOYD, at Warehouse No. 5, on the Long-Wharff.

## For CASH.

### To be sold by *John Spooner*,

The following Articles at the First Cost.

Shot £.10 O. Ten per Hundred.
Wool Cards £.10 O. Ten per Dozen.
Brass Kettles 2s. 2d. per Pound Weight.
German Steel, at 6s. O. T. per ditto.
Pewter Dishes, at 9s. O. T. per Pound.
Ditto Plates & Basons, 9s. 6d. O. T. per Pound.
Powder, £.5 per Barrel.

And the following Articles will turn out equally as cheap, 3d 4d 6d 8d 10d 20d Nails, Brads and Tacks of all Sorts, all Kind of Carpenter's Tools, all Kind of Saddler's Ware, with a great Variety of other Articles in the Hand Ware Way. Likewise Window Glass.

The said SPOONER purposes to embark for England very soon; therefore requests all his Country Customers to settle their Accounts with him as soon as possible.

Imported in the late Ships from LONDON, by

## Richard Smith in King-Street,

A Compleat Assortment of English and India Goods, suitable for the Spring Trade, in which is an elegant and fashionable Variety of Prints, and other fancy Goods. The whole procured on the very best Terms, and will be sold for the lowest Advance (by Wholesale for Cash or short Credit.

NOTICE is hereby given to the several Constables and Collectors of Taxes for the County of *Suffolk*, that in Addition to the common Charges of the County, a considerable Debt (which is upon Interest) arising from building the new Goal, remains to be discharged; therefore it is expected that those in a particular Manner who have been long in Arrears, as well as others, make their Payments to the Treasurer for said County as soon as possible.

## James and William Cazneau

HAVE Imported in Capt. *Rich* from LONDON, and the Boston-Packet Capt. *Kennedy* from Bristol,

A large Assortment of

## Hard Ware Goods,

consisting of the following Articles, viz.

2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. & 20d.

Nails, by the Cask or single Thousand, all Sizes of Brads and Tacks, Brass Kettles and Skillets, Warming, Frying and Dripping Pans, Brass Furniture for Desks, all Sizes London Pewter Dishes, Plates & Basons, Quart Tankards, Quart and Pint Cans, Hardmetal Tea and Cream Potts, large and small Spoons, Andirons and Shovel and Tongs, Bellows, Chaffingdishes and Candlesticks——All Sizes of Bolts, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Rasps and Files, best Powder, Shott, and Flints, Cod and Mackrel Hooks and Lines, English and German Steel by Hundred or single Bar, Shoemaker's & Sadler's Ware, all Sorts of Brushes, No. 4 & 12 Pins, common and best sewing Needles, Sickles and Sheep Shears, Sieve & Sieve Bottoms, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Window Glass, best large G. B. Wool Cards, Velvet Corks, &c.——With a great Variety of *Sheffield*, *Birmingham* and other Wares, too many to be enumerated in an Advertisement; all which they will sell at their Shop in Cornhill just above the Market, at the very lowest Prices, for Cash only.

## *Best Sperma Ceti Candles,*

Warranted Pure,

MADE and Sold by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting House*. He also sells the *best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town*.

*** *Dipp'd Tallow Candles, at* Ten Coppers *the single Pound, & cheaper by the Box.*

TO BE LETT,

A Very convenient Dwelling-House near LIBERTY-TREE, at the South-End, having a large paved Yard, a good Cellar, and a choice Well of Water. Enquire of the Printers, or of *David Callone*.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace throughout the Province aforesaid.

*Humbly shew,*

THE Subscribers divers of the Proprietors of a certain Tract of common and undivided Land, situate in the late Province of Maine, beginning on the west side of Saco River, about fifteen Miles above the Mouth of said River, at the Head of the Patent Land so called, and running up by said River into the Country till it meets with the Line between the Province of New-Hampshire and the Province of Maine; which Tract is commonly known by the Names of Fry's Town and Brown's Town, or Conway, in length, and in breath from Saco River, excepting four Miles westerly of said River, the first Miles aforesaid, to Newichawonnock River, running from the head Line of Biddeford by Arundell and Wells to Berwick and Lebanon Lines, and thence to said River (Excepting Philipstown and Coxhall) and thence as the divided Line between the Provinces aforesaid runs, and by said Line as far as where it crosses Frye's Town and Conway as aforesaid: And your Petitioners apprehending it would be for the Advantage of all who are interested in said Tract of Land if a Meeting of the Proprietors thereof was called and held as soon as conveniently may be; We therefore pray that your Honor would be pleased to grant a Warrant for that Purpose; said Meeting to be holden at the British Coffee House in Boston on Wednesday the 27th Day of July next, at Six of the clock in the Afternoon; then and there to chuse a Moderator and Clerk, and to appoint a Committee to act in Behalf of the Proprietors, and more especially to prosecute in the Law all such Persons as have trespassed upon said Land, either by building Houses, Mills or other Buildings, or by strip or waste; and in general to transact all Matters and Things which may be thought necessary to promote the general Advantage of the Proprietors.

Andrew Oliver,
N. Sparhawk,
Thomas Cushing,
John Hancock,
Sam. Waterhouse,
Wm. Phillips for
Abigail Bromfield
Willm Pepperrell,
Samuel Adams,
A. Oliver, Jun.
Gawen Brown.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

SEAL

To the Honorable ANDREW OLIVER, Esq; one of the Proprietors above-mentioned, Greeting.

IN His Majesty's Name you are hereby required to notify and warn (in Time and Manner as the Law directs) the Proprietors of the Tract of common and undivided Land above-mentioned and described, to meet at the Time and Place and for the Purposes set forth in the foregoing Petition.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal this Third Day of *June*, Anno Domini 1768, and in the Eighth Year of his Majesty's Reign.

S. DANFORTH, Justice of the Peace throughout the said Province.

IN Pursuance of the foregoing Warrant, the Proprietors of the Lands therein-mentioned are hereby notified to meet at the Time and Place and for the Purposes set forth in the foregoing Petition.

June 8, 1768. Andr. Oliver.

## SAMUEL A. OTIS

Has just imported, and is determined to sell at the lowest Advance, at Store No. 3. South Side of the Town Dock, by Wholesale and Retail,

CHoice Jamaica Sugars by the Hogshead, Barrel, or single C. wt.
Cotton Wool
Pimento, Pepper
Pipes, Wool Cards
Spices of all Kinds
Barr-Iron and Steel
Cordage Codlines
Russia and Ravens Duck
A Variety of Silk & Linen Handkerchiefs.

4, 5, and 6 yard wide Linens
Irish Linnens
Cotton Checks
Pins of all Numbers
Sieve Bottoms Gun Powder
Ticklenburgs & Oznabrigs
Kilmarnock Caps
Bellzebub Sewing Silk
An Assortment of Callicoes
London Scythes & Sickles
Seaming Twine——&c.

*N. B.* BOHEA TEA, and other Articles at said Store, very cheap, as usual.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Capt. *Henry Wells*, late of *Boston*, Mariner, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Elizabeth Wells*, Administratrix on said Estate, or to *Hezekiah Welch*, Attorney to said Administratrix, in Order for a speedy Settlement.

TO be Sold by *DAVID SYMONDS* at New-Boston, cheap for Cash, two or three second-hand Chaises and Chairs. Said *Symonds* has a Coach in Order to attend upon Funerals as usual, which he will undertake for *Six Shillings and eight Pence* per Funeral.

## Jonathan & John Amory

At their Store in King-street, *Boston*, are now opening a large Assortment of Goods, which they import from the first Hands, and sell at the lowest Rates, by Wholesale only, among which are,

CAllicoes
Cambricks
Chintzes
Cloth Rugs
Coatees
Cotton Velvets
Cotton Velverets
Cotton Shapes
Cotton Hollands
A large assortment of Fans
Sagathees
Durrys
Broad Cloths
Serges
Flannels
Swanskins
Baizes
Ratteens
Kerseys & Plains
Emboss'd Serges
Half Thicks
Blankets
Duffils
Coatings
Bearskins
Beaver Coatings
Camblets
Calimancoes
Tammies
Russels
Worsted Damasks
Everlastings
Drawboys
Shalloons
Grograms
Garlixs
Dowlas's
Pistol Lawns
Tandems
Oznabrigs
Ticklinburgs
Diapers
Linen
Long Lawns

RUssia Linnen
Cambricks
Table Cloths
Linnen Handkerchiefs
Irish Linnens
Irish Sheetings
Printed Linnens
Ravens Duck
Yellow Hollands
Russia Drabs
Checks of all sorts
Bed Bunts
Bed Tick
Cotton Gowns
Striped Linnens
Plushes
Canichine Silks
Taffitses
Sarsins
Alamodes
Cravats
Silk Handkerchiefs of all sorts
Velvets
Crapes
Broglios
Millinets
Poplins
Allapeens
Bombazines
Brilliants
Coloured Crapes
Mecklinburgs
Dorsetteens
Incle Lutestring
Ell-wide Persians
Muslins
Ribbons all sorts
Ferrets
Galloons
Cords
Braids
Sewing Silks
Tapes
Gartering
Qualities all sorts
White and black Lace
Stay Strapping

PIns of all sorts
Wax Threads
Shirt Buttons
Knee Garters
Necklaces
Sasil and Gimp Trimming
Stay Laces
Fringes
Gloves of all sorts
Mens Butt Soles
Buckrams
Silk & Hair & Silk Twist Buttons
Silk and Hair
Silk Twist
Mohair
Black Crape
Tiffanies
Hat Crapes
Canvas for working
Worsted for Quilting
Crewells
Metal Buttons of all sorts
Combs of all sorts
Ink Powder
Chip Bonnets and Hats
Striped Tapes
Kilmarnock Caps
White Threads
Plaids

A L S O,

Nails
Glass
Gun Powder
Shot
Snuff
Spices
Wool Cards
Beaver, Beaveret and Felt Hats
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*N. B.* Said *Royall* has a valuable Tract of Land in *South-Hadley*, containing 900 or 1000 Acres, which he would sell very reasonably. *Medford, May 21, 1768.*

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